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A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

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THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
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2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
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Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.		28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

					Per Cask.
Salt & Co.'s India Pale Ale in Casks of	3 doz.	Qts.	at Rs.	13-8
,,	,,	6 ,,	pints	,,	15
,, Porter	,,	3½ ,,	,,	,,	14
Barclay & Perkin's London Stout	,,	4 ,,	Qts.	,,	16
,,	,,	8 ,,	pints	,,	20
					Per Case.
Marzette & Son's Cyder	,,	1 ,,	Qts. at Rs.		9
,,	,,	2 ,,	pints	,,	11
Field & Sons Sherry	,,	1 ,,	Qts.	,,	12
A. Motelay's Cognac	,,	1 ,,	,,	,,	12

ROBERT FRITH & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 ,,
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Claret, do. do. 2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 ,,
Brandy, do. do. 1
Old Tom, do. do. 1 ,,
Whiskey, do. do. 1

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs.	36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,,	32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,,	32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	,,	32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,,	17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,,	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,,	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,,	36	do.	quart.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.				
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs.	40	per doz.	quarts
Sparkling Mosselle 1st quality	,,	35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
*Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,,	35	do.	quarts
Do. do.	,,	18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,,	25	do.	quarts
CLARET.				
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	,,	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	,,	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	,,	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	,,	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,,	16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	,,	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	,,	35	do.	do.

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Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,		42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ...Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,		28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ...Cunliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A De Paul's ... Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } ,, Moselle } and Jordan }	,,	,,	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ...Pints	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE ...Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY ...Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30			
RUM ...Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

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PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3¼ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction, Rs. 60 and	70	0
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,, ,, 21 ,,	31	0
,, ,, 24 ,,	36	0
,, ,, 30 ,, divided edges Rs. 50	& 100	0

_ A large stock of all kinds of Parallel Rules in Brass Ebony, and Ivory.

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SPIRIT TUBES for Dumpy Levels, divided	10	0

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100 feet Rs.	10
66 feet	8
50 feet	6

MOUNTED SECTION PAPER, thirteen inches wide,—holland and white union, per yard Rs. 1-4 and 1.

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TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*, About 2,000 yards are now available, Rs. 1-4 per yard.

CHEAP INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS for departments where native draftsmen and mechanics are employed viz.:—Sets of curves with two angles and a six-inch Protractor, each 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

BOXES OF COLORS, containing 10 of the most useful cakes of Water Colors, with an assortment of Brushes complete, in a slide lid Mahogany box, each R. 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

Boxwood Rules two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs, &c. &c.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

JUST LANDED, an INVOICE OF LONDON MADE Royal size—Medium size—and Foolscap

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

comprising the usual kinds suitable for offices and establishments generally. viz.

LEDGERS, hand-made paper, Royal size 6, 7 and 8 quires thick, bound in rough calf, at prices, each, from Rs. 18, 20, 25 to 30.

Size outside of LEDGER 13 inches by 19 inches by 3 inches (8 quires).

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CASH BOOKS to match the above.

☞ *All the above are paged (folio'd) by single pages, and very strongly bound.*

LEDGERS, hand and machine-made paper, 17 inches by 11 inches by 3 inches thick (8 quires), medium size, bound in rough calf *(English)*, not labelled or ruled only faint lined.—*Prices as above.*

CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, CONTRACTS BOOKS, &c. &c.

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All unruled with faint lines *(some are blank)*, at prices from one rupee per quire of thickness, in 3, 4, 5, and quires each.

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LETTER CLIPS, with double springs; long 8 inch Brass Clip fixed to a wood slip on thick binder's board, strong and useful, each Rs. 1½.

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N. B.—Taking large quantities at once, a discount given.

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These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The working of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra stout, and cut with a double thread fitting into gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required, for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

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Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by he same maker, and can be warranted.

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Same size as above (15½ by 10½), but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

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The celebrated S PEN in three degrees of flexibility, each box stamped Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one dozen with Holder complete, annas 12.

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HERBERT & Co always keep in stock every requisite for the Office, Library, Desk, Travelling Desk, &c. &c.

N.B.—Some of the above Presses have Stands which can be purchased separately if required; the prices are for the Machine Press only.

STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c.—Just opened, LINEAR NOTE PAPER, some of the best and newest available, in two colors—Blue and White; the packet containing half a ream in a box. Rs. 2-8.

Envelopes to match both colors, in boxes of 100 each, Rs. 1.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, full size octavo, per packet of five quires Rs. 2.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, medium size, per packet of five quires Rs. 1-12.

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Envelopes to match all the above colors, and of sizes suitable for each kind, at Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per 100.

N. B.—The above superior laid (thick) note paper is specially manufactured for India by Dobbs, Kid & Co., of London.

Envelopes for commercial use with linings of cloth, several useful sizes, at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-4 per 100; largest size Rs. 4-8 per 100.

STEEL Pens and QUILL PENS.—The best qualities of Steel Pens are kept in stock in large quanties. Several hundred of gross can be had at a time without delay: Quill Pens of warranted make; also Quills of best quality, including the large Swan Quill.

BLACKWOOD'S PATENT INK.—The immense sale of this first-class Ink during the last three years has induced H. & Co. to import large quantities; they are now in a position to execute orders to any extent. The kinds in stock are—

STEEL PEN INK, quarts and pints.
COPYING INK, all in stone bottles, two sizes.
CARMINE, or intense crimson, four sizes.
BLUE-BLACK FLUID, four sizes.
ULTRAMARINE intense blue, four sizes.

OFFICE BEST AND COMMON REDS.—The prices of the Ink most in use, varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per dozen bottles; single bottles 8 Annas and one Rupee each.

SEALING WAX, WAFERS, INDIA RUBBER, &c., &c.

ARTISTS' COLORS and drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, at 12 Annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Meguilph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tiles, Saucers (in sets of six) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for oil paintings, Sketching Blocks (all sizes).

CASES OF WATER COLORS containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c. &c., fitted in a handsome mahogany case French polished, Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size

October, 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE,

CARTAGE OF GOODS IN BOMBAY BY THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company undertake the Collection and Delivery of Goods in Bombay (within a circuit of 3 miles from the Boree Bunder or Byculla Station) from or to the residences or godowns of the Consignor or Consignee.

The charge for the extra service will be 1 anna and 6 pies per Maund which will be added to the Company's charge for Carriage &c.

COTTON will be received for conveyance only on the condition that it be delivered in Bombay by the Company's Carts; but the sender may at his own option consign other Goods to be removed from the Stations by the Consignee's own Carts, or to be delivered by the Company's Cart. The rate will or will not include cartage according to the Sender's directions at the time of booking.

It is imperative that the full name and surname, street, residence, of the Consignee be given by the Consignor at the time of booking his Goods.

The Goods, consigned for delivery by the Company's Carts, will, on arrival at Bombay, be delivered at the address of the Consignee at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. and the same will be despatched from the Stations for this purpose, if possible, the same day or before 12 o'clock at noon of the day after arrival.

The Consignee must provide Porters to remove the Goods into his godown or warehouse and pay the freight and other charges on delivery and sign the cart notes; otherwise the Cartmen are instructed to bring back the articles to the Stations.

The Consignee will not be allowed to cart the Goods from the Stations nor to interfere with them until delivery is made as above expressed.

Consignees are requested to write across the cart notes the cause of refusal when they return Goods to the Stations, and the Railway Company give notice that articles brought back for insufficient reasons will be subject to an additional charge for back cartage and for second delivery if sent out a second time, as well as the usual charge for wharfage during detention at the Stations.

Goods Consigned to be carted in Bombay by the Consignee's own carts must be removed from the Boree Bunder Byculla Station before 6 o'clock P.M. of the day of arrival or before 12 o'clock, noon of the following day otherwise they will be subject to a charge of 3 pies per maund per diem for wharfage, or the Company (at their own option) will proceed to deliver the Goods by their own carts at the Consignee's door at his risk and cost.

Orders for collection of Goods in Bombay must be left at the Boree Bunder or Byculla Stations or at the Branch Offices in the Fort or Mandavie road, &c.,

W. R. HOARE,
Secretary.

Traffic Manager's Office Bombay Terminus, Oct. 29th 1863.

NOTICE.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES.

AT a full Meeting of the Court of Directors held in London, on 17th [illegible]ber 1863, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st.—That, for the purpo[illegible] the Bank it is deemed by this Court necessary to increase the Capital of the Company to the sum of £750,000 by the cr[illegible] of further capital to the extent of £250,000 in 10,000 shares of £25 each to be paid up in full as hereinafter mentioned, and [illegible] of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury requisite assent obtained) that such further capital be created [illegible] having been

2nd.—That such shares be, and the same are hereby [illegible], at a premium of £10 sterling per share (such premium [illegible] added to the reserved fund of the Bank) and allotted at the premium to the shareholders appearing on the registers in London and Bombay, on the 30th day of November next, (two days previously to which the Registers are to be closed) in the proportion of one share for two existing shares held by them, and on or before the 31st of December next a written notice must be given to the Directors by the several shareholders, of their intention to accept such allotment, and the premium of £10, together with the first instalment of £5 per share must be paid, failing which acceptance and payment the allotmen will become void.

3rd.—That the amount payable in respect of such shares be paid by the following instalments, viz., the premium of £10 and first instalment of £5 per share on the 31st December 1863, a further instalment of £7 10s. per share on the 1st July 1864, and a further instalment of £12 10s. per share on the 1st January 1865, such payments to be made in London or Bombay according as the shares are respectively registered.

4th.—That in respect of the first instalment of the new capital, the proprietors be entitled to share in the profits of the Bank for the half year ending the 30th June 1864; in respect of the second instalment, for the half year ending 31st December 1864; and in respect of the third instalment for the half year ending 30th June 1865.

5th.—That shareholders shall have the option of prepaying the last instalments on the first of January or 1st July 1864, and be thereupon entitled to a dividend for the half year commencing from such day of payment.

6th.—That interest at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum shall be paid on the second and third instalments from the time they respectively become due until payment thereof.

7th.—That for any odd shares held by any proprietor on the 30th November next a memorandum entitling the holder to "one half interest in a new share" will be issued on application at the Offices of the Bank in London or Bombay, and a provision is to be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank together with a similar memorandum, on or before the 31st December next, thereby entitling the holders of such two memorandums to one new share and on which day the premium and first instalment in respect of such new share are to be paid otherwise the right to such share will become absolutely forfeited.

8th.—That all shares, not allotted as above provided for, are to be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Court.

9th.—That on payment of the first instalment of £5 per share the holder of each share shall sign such a Deed of accession to the Company's Deed of settlement as the Directors shall require, and shall be thereupon registered as Shareholder.

By order of the Court o Directors,
D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief a ager.

Separate Notices will be forwarded a Shareholders on the Bombay Registe.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th November 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

Capital, One Million Sterling, (with power to increase.)

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Court of Directors.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London), Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co. China).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.
Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland), No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of Londone.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhous) Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

In India.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Direc

Branches.

Bombay ....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
Kurrachee ......H. L. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

Agents at Calcutta and Madras.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 ,,	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
2 ,,	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
1 ,,	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
On Demand	at 2s.	0¼d.	,,

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	5 ,, ,,
12 ,,	6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 16th November 1863.,

New Advertisements.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSION.—The Annual Collection for this Mission (D.V.) will be made in the Free Church on the Esplanade next Lord's Day, after both Services, when Sermons suited to the occasion will be preached—that in the forenoon by the Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., and that in the evening by the Rev. J. G. Cooper.

Bombay, 26th November 1863.

SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Society, will take place at the Office of the undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, for the purpose of electing a new Director in the room of Mr. J. A. Forbes, proceeded to Europe. W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
THE NOBILITY OF ENGLAND, AND THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE FAREWELL NIGHT
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
FRIDAY, 27th NOVEMBER 1863.
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF Mr. SMITH, THE DIRECTOR.
HAPPY UNCLE TOM TO-NIGHT.
THE NERVOUS CURES. THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
CHORUS FROM "ERNANI."
COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.—Music.

Overture (Medley)	Christy's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (Opera of Ernani)	Christy's Minstrels.
I long for my Home in Kentuck.	W. H. Caster.
Hat and Feather	W. P. Collins.
Belle Brandon	H. Herberte.
Little Log Hut	Joe Brown.
Sunny Days will come Again	C. W. Rayner.
That's So	W. P. Collins.
Come where my Love Lies Dreaming	Messrs. Collins, Rayner, Herberte, and Caster.
Sleigh Polka	Christy's Minstrels.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Part II.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Highland Fling (Burlesque)	W. P. Collins.
Aria From Donizetti Lucretia Borgia—Vengeance	C. W. Rayner.
Happy Uncle Tom	Joe Brown.

TYROLEAN WARBLERS AND SWISS SINGERS.

By Messrs. Collins, Rayner, Herberte and Caster.

Violin Solo (De Beriot)	E. Byron.
The Nervous Cures (by Request)	W. P. Collins, and Joe Brown.

Part III.—BURLESQUE.

To conclude with a Musical Pot Pourri of uncommon excellence, introducing Numberless Gems from the late Operas, and arranged expressly for the Christy's Minstrels by a Gentleman of weight in the Musical profession, entitled

THE BURLESQUE ITALIAN OPERA.

(Disposition of Characters.)

Madlle. G[illegible] a young [illegible] Pence O Titty'ens, musical education imbued with a fond of Lager [illegible] extremely	W. P. Collins.
Signor Mary-Ho	
Signor Grasse I. O. U.	H. Herberte.
Signor Faggoti	W. H. Caster.
Mr. Brown (A dark Sentry on duty)	Joe Brown. Rayner.

SOLDIERS, PEASANTS, CHORISTERS, by [illegible] array of all the available talent.

Prices of Admission.

Dress Circles	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Seats secured at the *Times of India* Office.

☞ NO HALF PRICE.

Books of the words to be had at the doors, and from the ushers.

Doors Open at 7½, commence at 8½.

Notices.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battans, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole or any portion of the works required to be done in the erection of a villa residence, Dining Hall, Lodge, Stabling and out-offices to be built on Malabar Hill, Bombay, may inspect the plans and specifications at my office from Saturday the 21st to Friday the 27th inst.:—sealed tenders to be delivered to me not later than 12 o'clock on Saturday the 28th inst.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

HENRY BEDFORD, Architect.

3rd Floor, late Royal Hotel, Fort, Bombay, Nov. 19th 1863.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of clause XXX. of the Articles of Association, an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive and consider the Directors Report. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements with Mr. H. de Conde, late Superintendent Telegraph to India Company at Suez, for facilitating the despatch of Telegrams to and from Europe, Messages will be received at their office up to 8 A.M. on the morning of the departure of every English Mail Steamer. Telegram Forms and any information required can be obtained on application to CROSSLEY & Co.

No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1863.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M., on FRIDAY the 27th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works:—

Widening and otherwise improving the Colaba Causeway.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

R. SIMS.
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 19th November 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS will receive Tenders for the supply of EIGHTY THOUSAND TEAK SLEEPERS, to be delivered at the Company's Depot, Byculla, such sleepers to be of the dimensions, quality, and description stated in the Engineer's specification, a copy of which will be furnished on application at this Office, where information as to conditions of the Contract can also be obtained.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tenders for Teak-sleepers must be lodged with the undersigned before 12 o'clock at noon, on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
G. A. BARNETT, Assistant Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla 23rd November 1863.

SOUPS &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.		At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.
Vegetable	Giblit	
Hare	Poachers	
Rabbit	Venison	
Mock Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona,

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 27th November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	232 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	2 dis.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	5 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	35 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	55 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	75 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	154 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	3¼ prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct, pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.29,000 } pm.
Do. B „	5,000	......	[per share }
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	50 dis.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 75 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	800	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102¼
„ Loan 1835-36	} 93
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	102¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 300
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	„ 106¼
Gold Leaf	„ 16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 15s. 0d. to ... 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed) ....£2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 10s. ... to £3 15s. 0d.
„ (Seed) ....£ ...
To China ... } No offers.
To Clyde ... }
To Hull ....Rs. 17 to 18
To Calcutta and b...

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 24TH NOV., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 6th Nov. 1863.	From 7th to 13th Nov. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
„ 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
„ 1863-64	2,926	192	3,118
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
„ 1863-64	667	443	1,110

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 17th Nov. 1863	From 18th to 24th Nov. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
„ 1862-63	...	...	12	45,455
„ 1863-64	1,370	312	...	1,682
AT AHMEDABAD				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
„ 1863-64	665½	...	½	666½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 17th Nov. 1863.	From 18th to 24th Nov 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,019	2	26,021
„ 1862-63	42,948½	232	43,180½
„ 1863-64	376½	36	412½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
„ 1862-63	4,201	...	4,201
„ 1863-64	292½	57½	350

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62	Chests		121½
Do.	1862-63	„	2,274½
Do.	1863-64	„	1,269½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62		„	3
Do.	1862-63	„	209½
Do.	1863-64	„	316½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 18TH TO 24TH NOV. 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *China*	2
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Purchased by Government	4
Per Steamer *China*	186
Per Steamer *United Service*	42
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *China*	43
Per Steamer *United Service*	50½
TOTAL...	327½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 25th November 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 25	Brierley	Russell	Kurrachee 21 Nov.
	Benares (s)	Beasley	Suez 13 and Aden 19 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 26	Edendale	Martin	Liverpool.
	G. Azzopardi	Hugon	Calcutta.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Porebunder.

PORT CLEARANCE.

Ship *Ephemus*, E. Profumo, bound to Colombo and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Eliza*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Gusell*, for Bushire.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolanar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
810 Gooforth, Wight—Grey & Co.
193 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 30)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1158 Adm'ral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 16)
605 Athen et, Seals. (c. l. Nov. 18)
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (c.l. Oct. 22)
1283 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co. (c. l. Nov. 12)
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. Nov. 6)
480 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1920 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (c.l. Nov. 2)
1593 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
657 Elinor, Bowden—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20)
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—...am & Co. (c.l. Oc. 14)
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. ...ver and Co. (c. l. Nov. 16)
952 Indian Queen, Jag—...anjee Muchissa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1845 Inkerman, Grant—Mr. D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov.12.)
1198 James Smith, Fair—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov 4)
792 Japanese, T. Baird, Mitchell. (c. l. Nov. 2)
994 Jane Jack, Mit...—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 3)
773 Mahratta, Wi...ince, Tra.—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
1745 Merchant, ...—Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
844 Minnie, ... H. Calboun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Oc. 16)
811 Miss ...
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.
1660 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 28)
... Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
318 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
1845 Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)

FOR BUSHIRE.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.
438 Berthe et Louise, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c.l. Nov. 19)
455 Duc de Malacoff, Bourdase—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. Nov. 12)
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Oc. 20)
273 Roxana—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)

FOR CHINA.
903 United Service, (s) Gaine. (c. l. Nov. 19)
684 Volla, Thompson. (c. l. Nov.12.)

FOR ZANZIBAR.
284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)

FOR MOULMAIN.
1045 Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co. (c.l.Oct.16)

FOR PENANG.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c.l. Sep. 21)

FOR CALCUTTA.
676 Ephemus, Profurno. (c. l. Nov. 16)
894 Futtahool Aziz, Moate. (c. l. Nov. 18)
560 Govanni Azzopardi, Hugon.

FOR KURRACHEE.
560 Tilly, Tounton. (c. l. Nov. 19)

FOR MADRAS.
845 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c.l.Nov.18)

NOT FIXED.
807 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
678 Arraton Apcar (s). Smith.
Berenice (s), Burns.
377 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
896 Brierley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
638 Faize Allum, Stafford
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
605 Futtay Allum.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
865 Governor Higginson (r), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
Japan, Loosemore.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
Khimjee Odewjee, M. Salt
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
Maharaj (s), J. Kidder.
204 Peri, Nacoda.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
855 Rebecca Shephard, Somers.
Satellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Dundas.
1866 China.
Jeddo, Curling.
1496 Malta G. Hyde.
541 Nepaul, (s) Curling.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
500 Anna Henderson, Kinchie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
360 Leucothea (Prus.) Bester,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Nov... announced the arrivals of the Mauritius 15th Oct.; *Surrey*, *Hypatia*, Thompson ... 17th July; touched at Masulipatam Durant, from K...ras 1st Nov.; and *Richard Rylonds*, 27th Oct., Miller, (previously ...ned) 28th July.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—November 19, French Steamer *Erymathe* Macaire, from G...e and Pondicherry.

Do. 20, H. M. Steamer *Arracan*, S. G. Boon from Calcutta, 16th November.

The telegraph of November 17, announced the arrivals of the *Shannon*, *Sydenham*, *Seaforth*, *Winchester*, *Blenheim*, *Duke of Wellington*, and *Porchester*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Hallen, V. Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Richmond, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Poona.
Baigrie, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Murray, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Hammond, Lieutenant, 4th King's Own, to join, to Poorendhur.
Plomer, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Asseerghurh.
Baigrie, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Central India.
Scrivener, Captain F., 103rd Foot, to join, to Neemuch.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 26TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency on escort duty from Poona, are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, until further orders :—

4th King's Own Regiment.—Corporal H. Browne, Private W. Best, Private J. Marley.

The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-morrow at sunrise on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the Officer Commanding 21st Regiment N. I., will be pleased to send Lance Naique Luximonmetter Gunmetter (about to be tried by Court Martial) to Kurrachee, under an escort of one Naique and 4 Privates.

Embarkation returns to be made out and sent in to the Deputy Quarter Master General accordingly.

The Officer Commanding 18th Regiment N. I., has permission to detach 1 Havildar and 7 rank and file to proceed with the heavy Baggage by boat to Mandavie.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1863.

No. 576.—Captain Ewan Grant, H. M.'s 3rd Regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Presidency Paymaster, vice Lieutenant Colonel D'Oyly Compton.

No. 577.—Assistant Surgeon T. E. P. Martin having been permitted to resign his appointment of Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1863.

No. 578.—Captain T. E. Britten, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Circle, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 579.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Colonel D'Oyly T. Compton, Staff Corps, Paymaster, Poona Division of the Army, and Acting Paymaster at the Presidency.

Captain F. P. Mignon, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General N. D. A.

No. 581.—Staff Assistant Surgeon John Edward Fannin is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in the Bombay Presidency from the 14th November 1863, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 582.—Major W. H. Crichton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner 1st Class, Central Provinces at Chandah, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 583.—With reference to G. O. No. 552, of 4th November, the following re-appointment of the Officers of the Commissariat Department is made, with effect from 1st September last :—

To be Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.
Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Salmon.
Major W. Gray.

To be Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class.
Major A. W. Lucas.
Major F. P. Mignon.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.
Captain C F. Keays.
Captain M. W. Willoughby.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class.
Captain G. S. Mignon.
Captain E. L'Estrange.

To be Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.
Lieutenant R. F. Clarke.
Captain J. Clements.
Lieutenant J. B. Fenwick.
Lieutenant A. Phelps.

To be Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class.
Major J. Thacker,
Captain L. M. Davies.
Lieutenant G. E. Harris.
Lieutenant E. S. Ostrehan.

The following appointments are made from 1st September :—

Major A. W. Lucas to be acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Major Gray employed in the Military Finance Department.

Captain C. F. Keays to act as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice Lucas.

Captain G. S. Mignon to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Keays.

Captain E. L'Estrange to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Willoughby on furlough.

Captain J. Clements to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice Mignon.

Lieutenant J. B. Fenwick to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice L'Estrange.

Captain L. M. Davies to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Clarke on furlough.

Lieutenant G. E. Harris to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Clements.

Lieutenant E. S. Ostrehan to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, vice Fenwick.

Captain J. F. Berthon to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice Thacker on furlough.

The following appointments are made from 14th October last :—

Captain F. P. Mignon to act as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Lucas appointed Acting Deputy Commissary General.

Captain G. S. Mignon to act as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice F. P. Mignon.

Lieutenant A. Phelps to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice Clements.

Captain J. F. Berthon to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Phelps.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 25th Nov. 1863.

Bombardier William Austin, Unattached List, employed in the Bombay Police, is promoted to Serjeant, under the provisions of G. O. No. 492 of the 3rd September 1862.

Apprentice A. G. Hallums, (No. 783), and H. Jackson, (No. 844) of the Subordinate Medical Department are discharged the service at their own request.

Apprentice S. G. Cooke, (No. 864), is transferred from the 6th Dragoons to the 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. F. Richmond from date of embarkation to England for 15 months on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer have obtained leave of absence :

Staff Corps.—Major R. M Johnstone, Commanding 1st Gr. Regiment N. I., from 5th to 23rd October 1863, on private affairs in extension of 60 day privilege leave.

28th Foot.—Lieutenant J. O'Brien, from 19th to 30th November 1863, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 26th Nov. 1863.

In accordance with Government Resolution No. 1191 of the 20th instant, Mr. A. Rankin 2nd Class Engineer attached to the harbour defences, is to be paid up and discharged on the 28th instant, with passage money and a gratuity of six month's net pay.

Civil.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, November* 26.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Mr. Henry Gamble to be Deputy Registrar at the Original Side of the High Court from the 1st November 1863, in succession to Mr. John Marriott resigned.

Captain J. S. Carr, Superintendent of Police, Surat, and Captain R. Johnstone, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, have passed in the Gujerati language according to the Rules of the 12th August last, for the examination of Police Officers.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J. G. White to act as Sub-Collector of Broach during Mr. Moriarty's absence on leave or until further orders.

Messrs. C. R. Ovans and J. MacFarlane to continue to act respectively as 1st and 2nd Assistants to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona until further orders.

Mr. W. M. Salmon to be 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, but to continue to act as Extra 1st Assistant in that Collectorate.

Mr. W. Wilkins, Assistant Settlement Officer, Shikarpoor Collectorate, performed the duties of Settlement Officer during Captain Wallace's absence on leave from the 16th August to the 21st September 1863, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard has been confirmed in the appointment of 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum from the date of Mr. A. Spens' transfer to the Judicial Department.

Mr. Pritchard acted as 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum from the 24th June to 1st September 1862, and from 19th November 1862 to 19th February 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major T. Candy, of the Bombay Invalid Establishment, is appointed to the duty of classifying the Records of Government in this Presidency.

Mr. A. R. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service, is allowed an extension up to the 12th February 1864 of the furlough granted to him on the 2nd September 1862.

Messrs. W. Boulton, Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Kurrachee, and W. Tyabji, Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor, have passed the Departmental Examination qualifying them for promotion.

Lieutenant R. Westmacott, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, has passed the examination in the Guzerathi language.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon A. Summers received charge from 1st Hospital Assistant Baloo Bhawoo of the Civil Hospital at Nassick on the 17th November 1863.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. F. Baldwin, R. E., 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, has passed an examination in the Guzerathi language, according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

Serjeant Assistant Overseer J. Padley to be an Overseer, with effect from the 18th November 1863.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D., resumed charge of his duties as Registrar of the University of Bombay on the 12th instant.

Government Notifications.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, under the provisions of Section VI. of Act XXIX. of 1857, that goods are allowed to pass between the Foreign Territory of Goa and the Collectorate of Canara under the Bombay Presidency by the undermentioned Roads and Passes only of the said Collectorate. Any goods which may be brought across the Frontier of the two territories by other routes than those hereby prescribed, shall become liable to detention and confiscation under the provisions of the aforesaid Act XXIX. of 1857.

PASSES AND ROADS.

Tinai Ghat, Cooessay Ghat, Diggi Ghat, Koondul Ghat, Dokurpa Ghat, Gopshitta Road, and Mahajally Road.

By order,
A, D. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle 25th November 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby declared under and in pursuance of Act VI. of 1857, that the following Piece of Land situated in the Village of Athgaum, Talooka Kolwan, is required to be taken by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a Telegraph House and Side Cutting.

A piece of land situated in the Village of Athgaum, and measuring 1 acre and 36 goontas, and belonging to certain Ryots of that Village.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 25th November 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified, under Section 161 of Imperial Act VI. of 1863, that, after the 1st January 1864, no Boat which shall not have been duly licensed and registered, will be allowed to ply as a Cargo Boat for the landing and shipping of Merchandise within the limits of the Port of Kurrachee.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Off. Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 25th November 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India is published for general information :—

"No. 7109.

Entract from the Proceedings of the Honorable the President in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 13th November 1863.

READ again Financial Department Resolution, No. 2630, dated the 16th of June, on the subject of Printing charges under this Government at the Presidency.

Read again Office Memorandum from the Financial Department, No. 506A, dated the 7th of October, forwarding, for an expression of opinion, papers relative to a proposition for reducing the circulation of the Calcutta Gazette.

Read again Office Memorandum No. 5999, dated the 27th of October, replying to the above Office Memorandum.

Read letter No. 437, dated the 17th of September, from the Secretary with the Governor General, and its enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—The President in Council, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy, is pleased to resolve that on and after the 1st January 1864, an Official Gazette of India shall be published under the authority of the Government of India.

The Gazette of India will contain all Orders and Notifications of the Governor General and of the various Departments of the Government of India, all Bills, Acts, and Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and also such Orders, Proceedings, &c., of the Subordinate Governments as may be considered to possess an interest beyond their own limits.

From and after the date abovementioned, the Calcutta Gazette will become the official organ of the Government of Bengal ; and all matters pertaining to the Government of India, excepting such as may be republished by order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, will cease to be notified in its columns. The Gazette of India will be distributed to all District and Controlling Officers throughout India.

The necessity of passing an Act to declare that publication in the *Gazette of India* shall have the effect of publication in any other Gazette in which publication is prescribed by any law in force will be laid before the Governor General in Council at the approaching meeting of the Council for Legislative purposes.

ORDERED.—That this Resolution be published for general information, and that a copy be sent to each of the Departments of the Government of India,* to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to the Local Governments and Administrations† for information, and such further orders as may be necessary.

Also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated for information and guidance to the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Government of India‡ in this Department.

(True-Extract.)
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 25th November 1860.

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* Foreign Department, Military Department, Financial Department, and Public Works Department.

† Governments of Fort George, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, and Punjaub, Governor of Straits Settlements, Chief Commissioners of Oude, Central Provinces, and British Burmah, Resident at Hyderabad, and Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

‡ Director General of the Post Office of India, Director General of Telegraphs in India, Inspector General of Police in India, Superintendent of Port Blair, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

UNDER orders from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, N.D.A. the undermentioned Officer has assumed charge of his appointment :—

Assistant Surgeon W. Fleming, Medical Charge of the Goozerat Irregular Horse, from Mr. Apothecary George, 11th November 1863.

Privilege Leave is granted to the undermentioned Officer :—

Mr. Ferozshaw Nusserwanjee, Officiating Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer N.D., one month from the 14th instant.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Sub-Collector of Colaba, received charge of his appointment from Mr. J. G. White, Acting Sub-Collector, on the 6th November 1863, after Office hours.

Lieutenant George Hancock, of the Royal Artillery, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Goozerat, joined his appointment on the 14th of November 1863.

Poona, 20th November 1863.
W. HART, Revenue Commissioner, S.D , In charge N.D.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Nov.* 18.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5634.—NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 16th November 1863.

The following extract (paragraphs 8 and 9) from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 174 of 1863, dated the 30th September, is published for general information :—

Para. 8—I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the practice of recommending Uncovenanted Servants for special Pensions. The Code of Rules which was published on the 4th of January 1831 prescribed "that the rates of Pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale within the prescribed limitations, with referance to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the indvidusl, and the nature and length of his service ;" and in my Financial Despatch of the 8th of December 1862, No. 205, I observed (paragraph 9) that "Pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as the reward of approved service." It appears, however, to be the custom for Heads of Departments in India to recommend, in nearly every case the full amount of pension which the Rules permit, and whenever the service tendered has been at all above the average character, a special Pension is recommended in excess of that which the Rules authorize.

Para. 9—It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and made known to the whole body of Uncovenanted Officers, that the full pension authorized under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course but only where the service performed has been really such as to merit the approval of Government, and this should be invariably kept in view in considering recommendations for pension.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Bancoorah, on the 12th Nov., the wife of Lieutenant W. Hovey, 5th L. I., Bengal Police of a daughter.

At Jessore, on the 13th Nov, the wife of James Cockburn, Esq., Bengal Police, of a son.

At Tanjore, on the 14th November, the wife of the Revd. A. R. C. Nailer, Missionary, S. P. G., of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 17th November the wife of Mr. Jennings, Band Master, 66 Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Nov., at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, A. B. William Grant Clark, Esq., M. D., to Ellen Margaret, youngest daughter of the late George Jellicoe, Esq.—No cards

At St. John's Church, Bangalore, on the 18th Inst., by the Revd. J. Gorton, Miss Julia Gitton, eldest daughter of Railway Bridge Inspector H. Gitton, to Hospital Serjeant F Shipton of Secundrabad.

DEATHS.

At the Thul Ghaut, Egutpoora, of croup, on the 18th November, Charles Walter Warren, the beloved child of J. W. Gale, Esq., aged 1 year and 11 months.

At Intally, Calcutta, on the 12th November, Isabella Georgiana, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Brookes, Asst. Supervisor D. P. W., Suburban Roads.

At Calcutta, on the 5th November, Mr. Edward George Mann, late of the *Hurkaru Press*, aged 64 years.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0
„ 3 „	„ 2 8 0	„ 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th November 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual free, until 7 A.M. of the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, *Tilly*, will be closed THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock A.M.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Departure of the steamer *Maharaj*, having been postponed. A Mail for Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, (late Sadashewghur,) Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 2 o'clock P.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month *i. e*, from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius ; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR——DECEMBER——1863.

Last Quarter, Thursday .... 3rd 4h. 55.2m. P.M.
New Moon, Friday .... 11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday......... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday .... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	27	Jupiter sets at 3 55.	6 16	5 20	0 10	10 27	Date 25th November. Time—8h. 2m. 1s.1.
Sat.	28	Saturn rises at 4 23.	6 16	5 20	0 45	1 2	
Sun.	29	1st Sunday in Advt.	6 17	5 20	1 21	1 38	
Mon.	30	St. Andrew, Alp.	6 18	5 20	1 52	2 14	
Tues.	1	Daybreak at 4h.59m.	6 18	5 20	2 34	2 53	
Wed.	2	Twilight ends at 6h 38m.	6 19	5 20	3 13	3 34	
Thur	3	Mercury rises at 6.16.	6 19	5 20	3 57	4 20	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 27*th.*—Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1838.—Admiral Bruat died, 1855.

Saturday 28*th.*—Capt. D. Ross. died, 1849.—Cawnpore relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, and Gwalior Contingent routed, 1857.

Sunday 29*th.*—Battle of Argaum, 1803.—Polish Revolution commenced at Warsaw, 1830.

Monday 30*th.*—Tremendous hurricane, and inundation at Cuttack and around Calcutta, 1831.—Massacre of Sinope, 1853.

Tuesday 1*st.*—Buonaparte crowned, 1804.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.

Wednesday 2*nd.*—Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, 1848.—Queen Adelaide died, 1849.

Thursday 3*rd.*—St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710.—Capture of Mauritius, 1810.—Bombardment of Barcelona, 1842.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 18
AGRA	Nov. 19	LAHORE	Nov. 14
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Oct 19
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 21
BANGALORE	Nov. 20	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Nov. 18	MEERUT	Nov. 20
CAPE	Aug 3	OUDH	Nov. 18
CEYLON	Nov. 18	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Nov. 11
DELHI	Nov. 17	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 29
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 8

THE
Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

WE learn from one of the Singapore papers, that for the first time, since the departure of the British from Java in 1816, on our delivering it up to the Dutch, there is now to be published at Batavia, a semi-monthly paper in English to be called the *Java Times*. The Dutch have held such a close monopoly since they regained their possessions in the Eastern Seas, that every enterprise attempted to be set on foot by the English has been set aside and put down. It is only on sufferance that British Merchants have been able to retain a footing in Batavia, and that only by succumbing in the most humble manner to the arbitrary regulations of the Dutch Government. The establishment of an English paper even on such an humble scale as the *Java Times* will be a boon to the English settlers, and would seem to show that relaxations and improvements are the order of the day in the Dutch Indies, as elsewhere.

THE P. & O. Company, which has ingratiated itself so thoroughly into our good graces in Bombay, by the promptitude and punctuality with which our Mail service has been generally performed, and especially during the last monsoon season—has incurred considerable odium on the China line owing to the irregularity with which that mail service has been lately carried on. The Straits papers complain about the *Columbian* and the *Emeu*, that they are the most unfortunate and unreliable steamers they have had experience of. The *Columbian* they say, though she has never encountered accident or imperilled life, has from one cause or another, disappointed expectation in the delivery of her mails more frequently than any other. During the whole of last year her performances were always far behind what were expected of her, and during the present year she has been three times late in the delivery of her mails by three or four days. The Straits papers remind the Company, that with the Messageries boats, people have now an opportunity of drawing comparisons and these are far from favourable to the reputation of the P. & O. Company's boats on the line. Indeed it is said that it will require far greater liberality than the P. and O. Company has hitherto exercised, to withstand the competition of the French Company, who now carry freight and passengers at much lower rates and with much greater despatch. So let the P. and O. Company look to it. We trust the French Company will soon put on their branch line to Bombay, and then we may have some chance of seeing something like moderation in the fares.

So then, we are at length to have an Official *Gazette* for the Government of India. Its official notifications are no longer to be buried with the mass of Government announcements of all sorts in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in which is published notices of every possible description, from every subordinate Government,—with the exceptions of Madras and Bombay which have *Gazettes* of their own—that at present, it is the most bewildering thing possible to find at a rapid glance, what are the announcements of the Government of India and what are not. The matter seems to have engaged the attention of the authorities for sometime, and now the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a notification to the effect that on and after the first January next, an official *Gazette*, to be called the *Gazette of India*, shall be published under the authority of the Government of India.

The *Gazette of India* is to contain all orders and Notifications of the Governor General, and of the various departments of the Government of India, all Bills, Acts, and proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and also such orders, proceedings &c. of the subordinate Governments as may be considered to possess an interest beyond their own limits.

From the first of January 1864 the *Calcutta Gazette* will become the official organ of the Government of Bengal, and all matters pertaining to the Government of India, excepting such as may be republished by order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will cease to be notified in its columns. The *Gazette of India* will be distributed to all district and controlling officers throughout India.

The necessity of passing an Act to declare that publication in the *Gazette of India* shall have the effect of publication in any other *Gazette* in which publication is prescribed by any law now in force, will be laid before the Governor General in Council at the approaching meeting of the Council for legislative purposes.

This notification appears before intelligence of the Viceroy's death was received at Calcutta, but this will not affect we presume the purpose to carry its provisions into force as announced—though that melancholy event may probably delay the approaching meeting of the Legislative Council.

THE Government of India has republished for "general information" an extract from a Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State for India dated 30th September last, on the subject of Uncovenanted Service Pensions, which is but too likely to increase the odium in which the name of Sir Charles Wood is already held by such large numbers of the official class in India. Sir Charles in the conscientious performance of his own important duties to the State, has but too often, unfortunately, trenched on the interests of classes and individuals. He is not the sort of man to make things pleasant under any circumstances, in fact he too often does very right things, in a rather offensive way. But to make an unpleasant thing palatable, is of all things, an act in which he is entirely unskilled, indeed, utterly wanting. He possesses the unpleasant talent which shines in adding insult to injury. There have been statesmen celebrated for saying *no* so graciously, that they have gained favour by refusing requests, when other men have given offence in granting them. Poor Sir Charles will now have fairly brought on his devoted head the hatred of that large portion of the public service, the uncovenanted, which increases in numbers in some way or other, almost daily. In the despatch above referred to, he takes the Government of India to task for "the practice of recommending Uncovenanted Servants for Special Pensions." He calls attention to the Code of Rules published on the 4th January 1831, which prescribed that the rates of pensions should be fixed on a graduated scale within the prescribed limitations with reference to the "responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service," and then he reminds Government of his own despatch of 8th December last, in which he lays down the rule that "pensions of the full amount stated, are to be granted only as the reward of approved service." Instead of which, however, Sir Charles Wood says, it appears to be the custom of Heads of Departments in India to recommend in nearly every case the full amount of pension which the rules permit ; and whenever the service rendered has been at all above the average character—a special pension is recommended in excess of that which the Rules authorize. It cannot says Sir Charles Wood "be too strongly insisted upon, and made known to the whole body of Uncovenanted Officers, that the full pension authorized under the Rules is not to be given, as a matter of course, but only where the service performed has been really such as to merit the approval of Government, and this should be invariably kept in view in considering recommendations for pensions,"

After such a rebuff—"heads of Departments" as well as "Subordinate Governments" will be chary enough of recommendations for special allowances in future. While we congratulate those old Uncovenanted Servants of the Bombay Government who have already been fortunate enough through the goodly offices of the Government, and the Heads of Departments, to obtain the "special pensions" to which they are so well entitled, we sympathise with those who, though no less deserving, have, in the circumstances of the Secretary of States censure of the recent practice, but little hope of receiving what we believe they are, when recommended by their superiors, most richly entitled to.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 11th NOV.

(*Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, 10*th Nov.* 3-50 P.M.

Liverpool market, dull ; sales, four thousand bales.

Broach, twenty-four pence half-penny.

Dhollera, twenty-four pence.

Dharwar, twenty-six pence half-penny.

Bank rate, six per cent.

LONDON, 11*th Nov.* 4-5 A. M.

Invitations issued for Congress ; Austria has accepted the Invitation.

America 1st.

Hooker repulsed Confederates at Chattanooga.

The Bombardment of Charleston is recommenced.

Cotton steady, prices unchanged.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

LONDON, 10*th Nov.* 1-20 P.M.

Liverpool Cotton market quiet.

Fair Dhollera, twenty-three pence half penny.

Broach, twenty-four pence.

Sawginned, twenty-seven pence.

Bank rate, six per cent.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 26th Nov. 5-55 P.M.

Steamer *Arracan* with Sir William Denison and suite on board sailed for Calcutta.

NEGAPATAM, 26th Nov. 12-50 A.M.

Steamer *India* sailed for Colombo.

NEGAPATAM, 26th Nov. 8 A.M.

Steamer *India* from Madras anchored.

ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL of the 3rd Nov.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain Beasley, with the English Mails of the above date, arrived in harbour at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Suez on the 13th instant, and Aden on the 19th.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Major Dick ; Mrs. Thom ; Mrs. Nesbet ; Miss Marshall and European servant ; Captain and Mrs. Smith ; Mr. Barker ; Colonel and Mrs. Glyn ; Mr. Crawford ; Miss Taylor ; Mr. Maber ; Lieut. West ; Mr. Lang ; Mr. Woodward ; Mr. Jefferys ; Mr. J. Craik ; Mr. C. Craik ; Mr. Hume ; Mr. Marsh ; Mr, Jackson ; Mr. Coomber ; Mr. Norman, Mr. Allum ; Mr. Sinclair : Mr. Surry ; Mr. Bromley ; Mr. Dobson ; Mr. Sharpe ; Ensign Wylie ; Colonel Rigby and native male servant ; Mr. Speed ; Hon. Mr. Plunkett ; Mrs. Langley ; Mr. Lewis ; Mr. Wilson ; Mr. Needham : Lieut. Tennant ; Captain and Mrs. Ducat ; Dr. Barclay ; Mr. Gwyn ; Mr. Lang ; Mrs. Reed ; Mrs. Cole ; Mr. Hamilton ; Lieut. and Mrs. Brown ; Messrs. Tyndale ; Richardson ; Scott and Redknap.

From Marseilles.—Major and Mrs. Hook ; Colonel Goldsmid ; Mr. C. Browne ; Mr. W. East ; Miss Ketteridge ; Mr. McDonald ; Mr. Newton ; Major Lane ; Mr. Baxhorn ; Lieut Pavey ; Mr. Colnett ; Mr. Merton ; Mr. Cassels ; Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders ; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan ; Sir M. and Lady Stephenson ; Mr. Watts ; Mrs. and Miss Barker ; Mr. A. Gibson ; Captain and Mrs. Gillespie ; Major Scott ; Mr. and Mrs. Staines ; Mr. Thomas ; Mr. Wilson ; Captain Hodgson's two children ; Mr. Mangles ; Mr. F. Mangles ; Mrs. Betham ; Mr. Hill ; Mr. T. Joynson ; Mr. Hall ; Mr. Lynch ; Mr. and Mrs. Hardy ; Mr. MacLean.

From Suez.—Mr. Lion Sambery and wife ; Mr. W. Tindall ; Mr. J. Tindall.

From Aden.—Mr. Adams ; one Warrant Officer, wife and two children ; Mr. Hammond ; Mr. Littlepage.

Shipping at Suez—P. and O. Co.'s steamers *Carnatic* and *Malta* ; M. I. steamers *Tigre* and *Alphee*.

Shiping at Aden.—P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Sultan* from Mauritius, and H. I. M. steamer *European*. Passed twenty miles south of Perim, the M. I. steamer *Donnai*, Nov. 20, exchanged signals with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, three hundred miles from Aden with the Homeward Bombay mail.

Specio, 2767 boxes.

Cargo, 594 packages.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Oct,* 26.)

THE Federal army under General Meade in Virginia has retreated to the north bank of the Rappahannock, followed by the Confederates, who are in possession of the Bull Run mountain passes. The pickets of the two armies are in sight of each other, and a battle was unavoidable. The Federals have sustained a defeat on the Mississippi, with a loss of 1500 prisoners. General Banks has ordered a conscription in Louisiana, and negroes are to be detailed for service. The situation of the Federals in Tennessee is imminent. Rosecrans was besieged in front and rear, and Burnside cut off from him. At Charleston preparations were still making for an assault. The Confederates had attacked the Federal fleet by torpedos on rafts.

The Russians are carrying out with increasing barbarity the policy of extermination in Poland. The ranks of the insurgents notwithstanding continue to be recruited, and the revolution is spreading in Plock and Cracow. In the former place, the insurgents are said to have suffered a reverse.

It is currently reported that there is a large party in Mexico who are calling out for the immediate annexation of the country to France.

The German Federal diet has declined to entertain Earl Russell's despatch, recommending arbitration, on the gronnd that Federal execution in Holstein was a question of domestic policy.

The Russian journals deny that any communication respecting Poland has been made by the Russian Minister to the Turkish government.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service : Major-General W. W. Davidson, Retired List, Bengal Army—Lieut.-Col. E. Jeffreys, Retired List, Bengal Army—Col. T. E. Sampson, Retired List, Bengal Army—Sir J. S. Login, M. D., Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—G. E. Russell Esq., late Madras Civil Service—W. Scot, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous : Mr. J. H. Langston, M. P.—Sir Ralph Anstruther—Mr. G. W. Hope, M. P—General Macneil—Mr. Joseph Weld.

Mr. Henry Mills., Q. C., has been appointed by Sir Charles Wood Judge of the High Court of Calcutta

Lieutenant Colonel W. Richardson, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Companion of the Bath.

The Ionian Parliament has voted by a majority of 33 against 3 that the protectorate of England shall cease immediately, that the Senate shall be dissolved, and the Islands annexed to Greece.

At a public meeting in Glasgow it has been resolved to erect a monument in that city to the memory of Lord Clyde.

The treaty between Sweden and Denmark is said to have been officially communicated to thet Cabinets of London and Paris.

The King of the Greeks has embarked a Toulon for Athens.

The Emperor Napoleon has received a deputation from Mexico.

Congress of German sovereigns been been held at Nuremberg to consider the Federal reforms agreed to at Frankfort.

The Prince of Wales has been elected President of the Society of Arts.

Baron Inchiquin has been chosen an Irish representative peer in the room of late Baron Downes.

The Hotel de Ville in Warsaw has been fired, and the archives destroyed.

The Rev. Canon Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of Archbishop Whately. The Evangelical Clergy in Ireland are violently opposed to his appointment.

M. Nadar's giant balloon, which ascended in Paris on the evening of the 18th, descended next day at noon in Hanover. Of nine persons in the car, three were seriously and two slightly injured.

The result of the Prussian elections is entirely in favour of the Liberal party.

The Lord Mayor of London has been appointed Chairman of the Irish Society.

Mr. Neate, Liberal, and Serjeant Gazelee, Radical, are candidates for Oxford city, in the room of the late Mr. Langstone.

Mr. Lloyd, the Liberal candidate, has been returned for Barnstaple by a majority of 21 over Mr. Bremridge, Conservative.

Mr. Hayter is a candidate for Windsor in the Liberal interest, and is opposed by Mr. R. Howard Vyse, Conservative.

(*Home News, Nov.* 3.)

Some changes have taken place in the position of the armies before Washington. General Lee had withdrawn towards the Rappahannock, after destroying the railroad communication between Washington and the South West ; but a portion of his force returned subsequently, and repulsed the Federal cavalry, passing on to Beaton Station, where they again attacked the Federals. A Confederate invasion of Kentucky is reported. A large body of Burnside's cavalry have advanced towards Lynchberg. General Rosecrans has been superseded, and Generals Crittenden and M'Cook disgraced. The command has been conferred on General Grant. President Lincoln has called for 300,000 volunteers. Gold had gone up to 49½ per cent. The officers of the Russian fleet have been entertained by the municipality of New York. The British and French consuls and officers sent apologies. Jefferson Davis has dismissed all the British consuls from the South.

The elections in Prussia are largely in favour of the Liberal party, whose members were returned by considerable majorities. There are rumours that the King will abdicate.

The Government have stopped work on board the steam-rams building in the Mersey, and taken possession of them, in consequence of reports that an attempt would be made to take them out of the river by force.

The King of Greece has arrived at Athens, and had an enthusiastic reception.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service : Captain Thomas Tanner, Retired List, Indian Navy.

Miscellaneous : Rev. Thomas James—Mr. William Cubitt, M.P.—General Johnson.

Her Majesty has returned to Windsor from Balmoral.

An alliance is in progress between Prince Alfred and a Danish princess.

France is stated to have signified its intention of closing its negotiations with reference to Poland.

General Forey has left Mexico for New York on a mission to the Federal Government.

The Ionian Parliament has been prorogued for six months. The majority of the members have protested against any violation of their privileges. Turkey has protested against the withdrawal of Corfu from the influence of England.

The Poles have cut off the railway communication between Warsaw and Vienna. Executions and arrests continue daily in Warsaw. Russian functionaries have arrived in Warsaw to re organise the administration on the Russian model.

A German congress has been opened at Frankfort, at which the Austrian Act of Reform was adopted as the basis of a constitution for Germany.

The Hungarians have not yet exhibited any intention of sending representatives to the Austrian Reichsrath.

A violent storm has broken over nearly every part of the kingdom, inflicting considerable damage on houses, railroads, and shipping. The tempest has continued for several days.

The French Chambers will be opened on the 5th November. The budget for the current year shows an increase of £6,400,000.

The Prussian Chambers have been summoned to open on the 9th November.

The Chambers of the Danubian Principalities have been summoned for the 15th of November.

The Turkish budget has been published. It shows a surplus of £188,794.

The rumour of the existence of discontent in Malta has been authoritatively contradicted.

The Earl of Powis has been elected High Steward of the University of Cambridge.

Earl de Grey and Ripon has been installed High Steward of Hull.

The ministers of the Elector of Cassel have resigned.

The agitation for the repeal of the malt duty continues to be kept up in the agricultural districts.

The Hon. Fredrick Lygon, Conservative, has been elected, without opposition, for West Worcestershire.

Mr. W. H. Humphery is a candidate for the representation of Andover, vacant by the death of Mr. Cubitt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid the foundation stone of Wedgwood Institute, at Burslem, in the Potteries.

The entire sum voted by Parliament, and obtained by subscription, for the Albert Memorial has been transferred to an executive committee appointed by her Majesty.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight 1s. 11¾d. ; 30 days,' 1s. 11½d. ; Bombay, 2s. to 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 107 ; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 117.

Indian Five per Cents,, 109½.

Consols for Money, 92⅞ to 92¼ ; for the account (Dec. 3), 93 to 93⅛.

Bank of England rate of discount advanced to 5 per cent

Money Market firm.

Stock Market quiet.

Produce Markets continue active. Silk steady ; good No. 3 Tsatlee, 22s. 6d. per lbs. Tea dearer for finest congou. Indigo firm. Sugar steady at a further advance of 1s. per cwt. Rice firm. Saltpetre active at higher prices. Jute active. Cutch 26s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 77s. 6d. to 80s. 6d. ; good middling, 81s, to 85s. ; fine middling, 86s. to 90s. per cwt. Market flat.

Linseed quiet. Calcutta, 61s. to 64s. 6d. ; Bombay seed, 68s. 6d. Rapeseed flat ; Calcutta, 50s. ; Bombay Guzerat, 61s.

Cocoa-nut Oil steady at £45 for Ceylon, and £47 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin dull ; fine Straits, £114 cash ; spelter dull at £18 5s.

Liverpool Cotton.—Midding New Orleans, 29¼d per lb. ; fair Broach, 24¼d. ; fair Dhollera, 24¼d. Market steady.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 18s. per piece ; 8¼lbs. 22s. Madapollams, 32 inch, 3lbs., 8s. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 35d. per lb. Market quiet but firm.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

FOREIGN news this week is exceedingly dull, and domestic news consists of little more than the most ordinary vacation movements amongst idle politicians, and electioneering candidates.

From America there is not a particle of intelligence that can be relied upon, or that, even if it were trustworthy, possesses any special interest. In Tennessee, Shelbyville has been taken by the Confederates in one telegram, and is still occupied by the Federals in another. In like manner, Rosecrans' communications with the North are once cut off, and quite open. All that can be clearly gathered out of these contradictions is that both armies keep their ground, and that, if the reports of Rosecrans' situation be true, he must shortly either give battle, or withdraw. His position is said to be secure against attack ; but a secure position is not enough. An army must be fed ; and if the general cannot obtain provisions for his troops in one quarter he must, at any hazard, remove to another.

In Virginia there is hardly wind enough to stir the leaves. The Confederates are said to be hovering on General Meade's rear ; but winter is near at hand, and, although Washington is in a state of daily alarm, there does not seem much likelihood of any decisive movement till spring. Even if Lee could make a successful descent upon the capital, he would find himself more embarrassed than strengthened by his conquest in the present state of the campaign ; and the prudence he has hitherto shown justifies the expectation that he will wait his opportunity, and take advantage of the first serious reverses that may elsewhere cripple the resources of the enemy. Some such event appears to have happened on the Mississippi above Fort Hudson, where the Federals are said to have sustained a loss of 1500 prisoners ; but before we can estimate the value of this alleged victory, or calculate its influence upon the future, we must obtain more accurate information than has yet reached us. General Banks has taken a step of unprecedented audacity in Louisiana, which outstrips the worst caricatures of sheer despotism enacted by his predecessor. He has actually proclaimed a conscription of the inhabitants to fight in the ranks of the Federals, and ordered the negroes to be detailed for service. It is difficult to conceive that any man with the instincts of a soldier, or the most common-place sense of political responsibility, could devise a scheme at once so monstrous rnd ludicrous. So far as the negroes are concerned, there may be some colour of justification, since it is possible that some of them may be willing to avail themselves of liberty even on such terms ; but to compel the people to fight, so to speak, against

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themselves is a novelty which will stand out in history as one of the distinguishing features of this remarkable war.

The Polish question has undergone no modification. Nothing has been done, and nothing seems to be doing. We hear that the revolution is spreading in Plock and Cracow: but that the insurgents have suffered some severe reverses. The new policy of partition is being pursued by Russia with an open contempt for European opinion, which shows that the representations of the Western Power have failed to make the slightest impression upon her. The incorporation of the government of Augustowo with Russia sensibly diminishes the miserable kingdom of Poland which is now being rapidly reduced to shreds. Europe tells Russia that she has no right to Poland. Russia replies by dismembering her victim piecemeal. Every time Europe utters a word of remonstrance, Russia proceeds to new acts of violence. She recognises no law but that of might. What she can do, she will do, in spite of treaties, promises, the rights of humanity, the interests of civilisation. Her barbarities increase exactly in proportion to the protests of justice and compassion.

The last project for the final subjugation and absorption of Poland takes the shape of a round of of loyal addresses, which the people are about to be required to sign. As a Warsaw correspondent describes the process, the agents of the Russian government are to canvass for signatures by blows, fear, and oppression; but the results cannot deceive anyone. Even if they get signatures, which no doubt they will, the world will know what they mean, and that, instead of expressing a desire on the part of the Poles to be annexed to Russia, they represent nothing more than the reign of terror under which they were obtained.

If present appearances are to be followed out to their logical consequences, the peace of Europe must be shortly broken up by the wearisome Schleswig-Holstein question. Diplomacy is exhausted, and nothing remains but a fair field and no favour. The German Powers have delivered their ultimatum, and the King of Denmark, in his quality of Duke of Holstein, has rejected it. The situation and the alternative are clear on both sides. On the 1st of the present month Federal execution was ordered to be carried out, unless within three weeks' time the demands of the Diet were complied with. In answer to this direction, Denmark made it known promptly that she should regard the entrance of German troops into the Duchy of Holstein as an act of war. About the same time a despatch from Earl Russell, strongly recommending a reference of the whole subject to arbitration, was declined to be entertained by the Diet, on the ground that a Federal execution in Holstein was a matter of policy. A second despatch from the English Government, the substance of which has not transpired, has since been submitted to the consideration of the united committees of the Diet. In the meanwhile, the three weeks have elapsed; the Saxon and Hanoverian contingents ordered to carry Federal execution into effect are ready to cross the Eider; and war waits only a word.

If the German Confederation be wise, that word will never be pronounced. In the first place, it is idle to affect to regard as a domestic matter a question which places in peril the repose of a continent. Denmark has already made ample preparations for the worst. Her army has been raised to the war complement, and her navy has been made ready for immediate service; the frontier towns of Holstein have been garrisoned, and the military works necessary for the defence of south Schleswig have been begun. The Saxon and Hanoverian contingents are notoriously inadequate to resist the force that would be brought against them, and the Prussian and Austrian reserves must therefore, be called into the field. To this general movement must be added the part which would, undoubtedly be taken by Sweden and England the moment a shot was fired; so that the attempt to occupy Holstein would be immediately followed by a conflagration. This is assuredly no mere home matter. It touches the peace of Europe, and is calculated to produce results so manifestly out of proportion to the comparative insignificance of the *casus belli* itself, that we think we are justified in anticipating that the German Confederation will pause before it risks so grave a responsibility.

Mexico is in the throes of one of the most singular transitions on record. The Archduke Maximilian has scarcely consented to accept the Crown, on condition that it should be voted to him by universal suffrage, than tidings arrive that there is a universal suffrage movement in progress for voting the annexation of the empire to France. The gradual steps by which France has attained to this issue were imperceptible at the time, but now that we see what the French expedition to Mexico has come to, we wonder it was not all obvious from the beginning. The annexation of Mexico to France is a stroke of genius. It is worthy of any period of the old Napoleonic age. There is ample evidence to prove that the presence of the French in Mexico is a source of unmixed discontent to the people; that of a population of eight millions the greater portion have not only preserved their independence of the French rule, but hold it in abhorrence; and that not a solitary demonstration has been made in favour of France in any part of the country, except in those places immediately under the control of the French army. Yet annexation is actually talked of as a popular theme, and the Emperor has received a Mexican deputation in Paris to give a coloring of liklihood to a report which has not a scrap of truth to rest upon. The Empress, too, is aiding and abetting in this magnificent design. Her Majesty, who has so effectually retarded the progress of Liberty in Italy is exercising her potent powers of persuasion in Spain for the subjugation of Mexico. What next? No doubt we shall hear that the Mexicans with one voice have pronounced for annexation; that they have humbly represented to his Majesty the Emperor of the French the bad condition of anarchy in which they have hitherto lived, and prayed of his Majesty to take them under his protection, and to bestow upon them the blessings of peace, liberty, and civilisation. Under such circumstances, what course will be open to a Sovereign who consults the interest of the human race in preference to his own, but to comply with so touching a request?

A meeting of the Lancashire Relief Committee, which has just been held in Manchester, has developed some gratifying facts. In January last there were 456,786 operatives receiving relief; in September the number was reduced to 184,626 and at the same time there were 267,962 in full work, and 104,198 on short time. The prospects of the cotton market are in the highest degree encouraging. While the supply estimated for 1863 was a a half supply of 22,000 bales a week, the supply for 1864 may be reasonably set down at 33,000, or enough for four and a half days per week. The total excess of 1864 over 1863 is estimated at 610,000 bales. Of these, 350,000 are looked for from India, 200,000 from Turkey, 150,000 from Brazil the West Indies, and other sources, 100,000 from Egypt, and 10,000 from Italy, Sicily, and the Mediterranean. This total excess gives a weekly extra supply of 11,700 bales beyond that of the present year.—*Home News Oct. 26.*

GENERAL SUMMARY.

No change of any importance has taken place in the situation of affairs in America. The reports that reach us are confused, and the only facts which can be extracted from them of a reliable character may be presented in a very short compass.

After throwing Washington into a state of the utmost alarm, General Lee has withdrawn in the direction of the Rappahannock, but not until he had broken up the line of railroad by which the capital kept open its communications with the South and West. There are several reasons assigned, or conjectured, for this movement. An advance towards Lynchburg of a large body of Burnside's cavalry no doubt had something to do with it: nor is it improbable that General Lee was in some degree influenced by the difficulty of obtaining supplies along the new line he had taken up. But we may fairly conclude, from the ability with which the Confederates have hitherto conducted their operations, that General Lee was guided by more weighty motives than the Federals have yet been able to discover. The Federals are in realty ignorant of the whereabouts of the enemy. All they know is that their pickets no longer occupy the same ground; but where they are gone, or where they are most likely to turn up, are matters upon which speculation beats its brains in vain.

We have the sequel and the moral of the great fight at Chattanooga in the dismissal of Rosecrans. It seems that instead of being at the head of his troops during that long battle, he was sleeping quietly in his bed. The Federal government at first suppressed this disgraceful circumstance; but they were at last obliged to avow it, when it became necessary to make an example. Grant and Thomas are spoken of as his successors. The grand difficulty on the Federal side is how to get men. They lose their troops in such masses, that they are driven to their wits' end to replace them. Mr. Lincoln, in his present dilemma, has "called out 300,000 volunteers. But will they come when he calls? And what chance is there of obtaining volunteers when even the conscription has failed?

President Davis has taken the decisive step of dismissing all the British consuls from the South. He can scarcely be blamed for a measure which the peculiar circumstances of the situation rendered unavoidable. The position of those gentlemen accredited to one Power, and exercising their functions in the territory of another with which it is at war, is, to say the least of it, irritating and anomalous. The Southern journals anticipate that this expulsion of the consuls will lead shortly to the establishment of an English minister at Richmond.

The Polish question, so far as the Three Powers are concerned, has undergone no change. Russia is silently incorporating Poland into the empire, and nothing is apparently doing to prevent her. The people of England are opposed to a war for Poland. In France, notwithstanding much flourishing of trumpets, the same feeling prevails, and Austria is disposed rather to clear her frontier of Poles than to get into any complication with Russia. Poland, therefore, must go by the mast, unless a miracle come to her aid. As it is, in spite of the heroism of her patriots, she is perishing bit by bit. The reign of terror in Warsaw assumes more fearful shapes every day. All absent Poles are ordered to return home immediately on the expiration of their passports, under pain of confiscation. All persons getting passports, in the city, must depart within twenty-four hours. Every person going out after dark is compelled to carry a lantern, and all the inhabitants must be in their house before 10 o'clock at night. Assassination is almost a daily occurrence. No man can walk the streets in safety. The Cossacks not only use their whips unmercifully, but take advantage of their prowling authority to rob and illtreat pedestrians. The slightest, pretext, or no pretext is sufficient for entering houses, appropriating their contents, and carrying off the inmates to prison. Hanging, shooting, and whipping, are common incidents in the life not only of Warsaw, but of every town and village in Poland. The impartiality with which these corrections are administered should not be overlooked in the history of the revolution. Noblemen, landowners, peasants, and women in every grade of life are indiscriminately hanged, shot, or whipped, as the case may be; and Russia, resolved to strike the population with terror, is perfectly indifferent by what means or agencies she effects her purpose.

In the midst of these alarms, the National Government continues to carry on its mysterious operations, and is even talking of a loan. The Russian authorities, with all their machinery of spies, racks and dungeons, have failed to discover the composition, or locality, of the invisible administration which, without hands or heads, executes with unerring precision its labours of collecting taxes, organising troops, dismissing public functionaries, and calling for contributions. This is the most extraordinary feature in the insurrection, and it shows beyond all doubt that the heart of the people is deeply engaged in the struggle. Were it otherwise, the National Government must have been betrayed by one of its own body long ago. But its members, and their affiliations over the country, are incorruptible. We believe we might go further. There is no evidence of the conviction of a traitor to the national cause in Poland.

Military movements are still recorded; but they seem to be growing fainter and fainter. Mouravieff is adopting the surest possible means of annihilating nationality by prohibiting henceforth the use of the Polish language in courts of justice and all other public proceedings. Unless help come from without, it seems to be utterly impossible for the Poles to achieve their independence. Their institutions are going one by one, and in a short time there will be little left but a name and a tradition.

The German-Danish differences have neither advanced nor retrograded. Denmark has prepared for the worst; but the worst hesitates. The worst does not seem disposed to put Denmark on the proof of her metal, and yet it does not exhibit any disposition to come to a peaceful settlement. It is not easy to plough the depths of this indecision. Denmark at least has been plain and open. She has repeatedly asserted her determination to resist "execution" in Holstein, and has got up her armaments to war-pitch to show that she is in earnest; at the same, time seeing that the Diet was not quite so belligerent in act as in speech, she has announced her willingness to negotiate. To this prosoal the Diet has made no answer; but instead of proceeding to execution, as might be anticipated from that circumstance, the Diet remains motionless. Earl Russell urges arbitration; but the Diet rejects arbitration on the ground that the matter is purely domestic. Earl Russell replies that the matter is European, and not domestic; but the Diet sets his letter aside. All this looks as if Germany were resolved to go on with the invasion of Holstein, and that supposition is strengthened by the fact that Saxony and Hanover are ready and waiting for orders. Yet the Diet still remains motionless. Be the issue what it may, the King of Denmark must be allowed to have displayed a spirit worthy of the interests he defends. On a recent occasion he publicly declared that, whatever happened, history should not have to tell that the last of the Oldenburgs parcelled out Denmark; and if fortune turned against him, and France and Sweden suffered the southern province of Scandinavia to be absorbed, he would descend from his throne, and proclaim the republic. Language like this, animated by an indomitable purpose, contrasts advantageously with the vacillating and divided councils of Germany.

Prussia has pronounced judgment on the King in a form that admits of no misunderstanding. His Majesty appealed to the people against the Chamber, that is to say, in other words, his Majesty appealed to the people against the people. The answer is complete, explicit, and final. The majority for the Liberal party at the elections is not to say decisive, but overwhelming. In a constitutional country like England, the next step, upon the opening of Parliament, would be the resignation of ministers, and the formation of a new Cabinet. It is obvious that M. Bismark cannot govern Prussia with the new Parliament, and that he must either shut up the Parliament or the Parliament will shut up him. If he does not resign, there will be an address to the King calling upon him to dismiss his minister. The King has recently declared, in the face of these elections, that he will persevere to the last in the course he has taken; and it may, therefore be concluded that this Majesty will not assent to the prayer of his faithful Commons. Should matters come to this pass, one of two events must inevitably happen. Revolution or Abdication. The general opinion, both in and out of Prussia, is that the latter is the more likely solution of the dilemna.

The discussion raised by the friends of Sir James Hudson respecting the circumstances under which that gentlemen resigned the Italian mission, has induced Earl Russell to publish the correspondence which took place between his lordship and Sir James on the subject. It seems that when Sir James went to the King to take leave, his Majesty inquired why he retired and Sir James replied that he did so because he considered himself bound to do so by an engagement to Earl Russell. The answer to this statement is a flat denial. Earl Russell says that he knew of no such engagement, and that he received the resignation with great regret, and accepted it it because he believed that Sir James wished to retire in consequence of ill health. But Earl Russell knows now that Sir James has not, and never had, any wish to retire, and his lordship can at once retrieve the mistake on both sides—if it was a mistake—by reinstating him. This, however is the very last thing in the world that is likely to happen. The new incumbent is an Elliot. No remedy, therefore, is possible and the diplomatic service is deprived of its ablest members by a circumstance which is described on the one hand as a misapprehension, and on the other as a deliberate design.—*Home News Nov. 3.*

As the court-martial on Colonel Crawley approaches, the interest with which it is regarded increases. The point upon which the deepest anxiety prevails is the hope that on this occasion there will be no failure of justice. Yet this is the point upon which the greatest danger exists. Colonel Crawley is pursued by a vindictive feeling on the one hand, which, as we have pointed out elsewhere, will probably produce a false sympathy on the other, and, between the two, justice is not unlikely to come to the ground. Recent publications have contributed much towards this result. Already the challenge of J. O. has been answered by Mr. Thomas Hughes in the 'Spectator.' "If J. O.," says the writer, "had held a brief for the prosecution, he could not have arranged or handled his materials in a more masterly manner, with a view to obtaining a conviction at the impending trial." Mr. Hughes condemns, as he is quite justified in doing, the attempt to forestall the verdict of the jury:—"The country has already been lashed by the newspapers into a thirst for vengeance, and here is J. O., a trusted guide, saying, at the last moment, in all but so many words, 'This man who is about to be tried is the guilty man.'" Mr. Hughes goes even beyond a general censure of the spirit of the article, and is at some pains to prove that J. O. is entirely wrong in his estimate of the evidence produced on the Mhow trial, which, so far from being against Colonel Crawley, Mr. Hughes contends was in his favour;—a question upon which we decline to enter, for the same reasons that lead us the deprecate to whole discussion. But we cite these illustrations of the effect of such controversies about the guilt or innocence of a person under accusation, to show their mischievous tendency.

Mr. William Coningham, who took a prominent part in unearthing the Mhow trial in Parliament, has published a letter in which he indicates another way by which justice may be defeated. Here we have legitimate ground for public debate in advance of the trial. Mr. Coningham apprehends that the Mhow tragedy will be followed at Aldershott by the farce of *Killing no Murder*; and his apprehension arises from a passage in a speech made in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Harrington, the Under Secretary for the War Department. Lord Harrington, it appears, stated that in the opinion of the Government Colonel Crawley was covered by the command of his superior officer, and that it would be, therefore, perfectly useless to attempt to try him by court-martial; although, at the same time, his lordship admitted that some one had been very much to blame. Now, Mr. Coningham very naturally argues that, according to this theory of the "some one" who is to blame, it is just possible that the responsibility may be ultimately frittered away altogether. If Colonel Crawley was covered by General Farrell, who ordered the close arrest of Lilley, General Farrell was covered by General Mansfield, who confirmed the order, and General Mansfield was covered by Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander in Chief, who in turn, to cap the climax, was covered by the highest military authorities. If this be the order of responsibility, finally evaporating in the Horse Guards, why is Colonel Crawley to be tried, and upon what charges! This is a matter of much greater importance than the criticisms on the Blue Book with which we are favoured by J. O. and Mr. Thomas Hughes. The court-martial will be merely a delusion and a snare if it should be found in the end that Colonel Crawley is not responsible for the acts with which he stands charged, even should it be proved to demonstration that he was guilty of them.—*Home News Nov. 3.*

AMERICA.

The Royal Mail steamer Columbia arrived at Galway yesterday afternoon, bringing news from New York to the evening of the 24th October containing little more than a confirmation of our previous intelligence.

Washington despatches of the 22nd October report that General Lee's army commenced crossing the Rappahannock at Rappahannock station on the 19th October, and that it was believed that, with the exception of the cavalry under General Stuart, there was no considerable force of Confederates north of the river.

The Federals claim to hold all the country east or north of the Rappahannock.

Severe cavalry fighting occurred on the 19th October, in which Generals Beauregard and Davis lost 200 men

On the following day General Kilpatrick advanced to Water Mountain, beyond Warrenton, and was driven back with heavy loss.

A letter from Alexandria, Virginia, asserts that the recent retreat of General Meade from the Rapidan and subsequent cavalry skirmishing involved a heavy loss to the Federals in men, materials of all kinds, and especially in horses. Not less than 3000 dismounted cavalrymen straggled into the town during the 19th, all of whom agreed in the statement that the army of the Potomac had never sustained a worse disaster, and that no fewer than 7000 men of that branch of the service had been rendered useless In one engagement alone Meade lost 400 killed and 1800 wounded, missing, and dismounted.

Meade visited Washington subsequently to these events, and had an interview with the President and General Halleck, after which he returned to his own quarters. The rumour that he is to be removed from the command of the Potomac is reversed.

The campaign on the Rappahannock was considered to be suspended till the railways are repaired.

There was a report in New York on the afternoon of the 23rd Oct., that the Confederate army was retreating on Richmond, and that the Federal army was in pursuit. No battle had been fought, but numerous skirmishes had taken place, in which the Federals had been victorious. At noon, however, on the following day there was an ambiguous report in circulation that "the military situation remained unchanged," whatever that might mean.

It is reported that General Lee has sent two divisions to Bragg and taken up a position in the rear of the Fredericksburg defences.

Rosecrans received the order relieving him of his command on October the 19th. He left Chattanooga the following morning for Cincinnati. On the same evning he reached Stevenson, Alabama, where he met General Grant, who was *en route* to assume the command at Chattanooga. Both generals were the guests of General Hooker at Stevenson.

The 'Courrier des Etats' has information that Rosecrans was disgusted and discouraged, having lost confidence in the forcible restoration of the Union, in consequence of each success being followed by pillage, and the corruption of the country under the mask of patriotism. The whole press have now turned against him, and are publishing numerous injurious statements concerning him. Secretary Stanton has gone to Tennessee on a tour of inspection.

Burnside's official report, dated Oct. 17, of the battle of Blue Springs, in Tennessee, on the 10th, adds but little information to the accounts already forwarded of that engagement. The Federal loss was 100 killed and wounded. 105 Confederate prisoners were captured. General Shackleford, who had been ordered to follow up the Confederates, had advanced to 10 miles beyond Bristol.

President Davis has issued a warm congratulatory address to Bragg's army. The report that he was to be superseded is clearly an error.

In consequence of the rising of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, Admiral Porter has taken the gunboats to positions where they may be of service to the army at Chattanooga.

Forrest's cavaly has been repulsed in an attack upon General Sherman's advance. Wheeler's cavalry, 10,000 strong, are at Decatur, Tennessee.

Despatches from Knoxville report that the Confederates attacked the Federals at Walford, near Philadelphia, Tennessee, on the 21st of October, and captured a battery of cannon and a portion of their waggon train, and killed, wounded, and captured upwards of 100 of them: The Confederates were afterwards beaten off, and retreated beyond Philadelphia.

Letters from Morris Island of the 18th October state that for several days previously there had been but little firing upon either side, and that the Confederates were evidently reserving their ammunition for the ironclads, whenever Admiral Dahlgren should attempt to enter the harbour; they add that the admiral had expressed his determination to go up to Charleston on the next trial, or else assure himself that the ironclads were unequal to the task.

It is reported from Washington, under date of Oct. 22, that Admiral Dahlgren had been superseded in the command of the fleet off Charleston by Captain Thomas Turner, of the Ironsides.

The Southern journals report that General Price with 20,000 men is marching on Little Rock.

It is reported that Bank's army has landed at the mouth of the Rio Grand, and is marching on Brownsville.

Senor Rombo has returned to Washington, as minister from the Juarez government.

At a Democratic mass meeting held in New York, resolutions were passed declaring that the Democracy will never consent to the destruction of the Union. There were minority cries for peace, but the majority favoured the prosecution of the war. French and English interference was repudiated. A declaration was made that no emperor should ever be crowned in Mexico.

Gold had risen in New York on the 24th October to 27 per cent.

The 'General Correspondenz' of Vienna thus refers to the existing differences concerning the fortifications of Corfu:—

Affairs in the East continually seem more threatening. The still unsettled question of the resignation of the Ionian Islands shows the tension prevailing in that quarter. The Ionian Senate, which demurs to granting £10,000 for the Civil List, unites with Greece in protesting against the fortifications of Corfu being razed. Several Powers have decidedly shown how little they approve of the important maritime position of Corfu being withdrawn from the immediate influence of England and the Port has plainly declared that it considers the measure fraught with danger.

PRUSSIA.

A royal decree of November 1st summons both Houses of the Prussian Diet to meet on the 9th November, in accordance with Art. 51 of the constitution.

POLAND.

The Russian magnates to whom we have alluded in a previous colnmn as being expected in Warsaw, have arrived there. M. Milontine and four high Russian functionaries are announced as having arrived for the purpose of "reorganising the administration upon the Russian provincial model."

Mouravieff pursues his cruelties with relentless severity. In the town of Suwalki there are nearly 500 political prisoners, and all the prisons in the other towns and villages of the palatinate are full. At Wjlkowiski Russian emissaries enter the Roman Catholic churches and carry off the children brought by the peasants to be baptised, in order to baptise them in the Greek religion. At Punsk the Russians tortured the under-forester Puckarz, his wife, and his four children, to make them confess where arms for the insurgents were concealed. Puckarz has died of his sufferings, and his four children are not expected to live. Chmielinski has reassembled his troops in the palatinate of Sandomir.

The national government enacts horrors on the other side. M. Kuczynski, counsellor of the provincial tribunal at Lemberg, was poignarded close to the door of his own house. The murdered man had been charged with the conduct of certain political trials arising out of the participation of Galician Poles in the insurrectionary movement in Poland. About a couple of weeks ago he found on his table a copy of the sentence of death pronounced on him by the secret Polish national government. This sentence has now been only too faithfully executed. He was a man universally esteemed.

Another Danish alliance is talked of, if the 'Standard' of this morning be correctly informed. We believe, says our contemporary, we may announce the interesting fact that a marriage is in contemplation between his Royal Highness Prince Alfred and a princess of Oldenburg.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived at Inverary on Oct. 30 from the north, on a short visit to the Duke of Argyll. They are expected at Windsor to-day.

The gale, which we have spoken of elsewhere, still sweeps our coasts with unabated violence. From Cornwall to Caithness, and on both sides of the island, there come long and dreary lists of shipwreck—of vessels driven ashore and many of them becoming total wrecks. The loss of life, we are glad to say, has been greatly diminished in consequence of the admirable manner in which life boats have been stationed all round the island. There is hardly a place where a shipwreck occurred that has not some stirring tale to tell of the gallantry and daring of the life boats crews and of their services in saving life. Accounts received of the behaviour of the iron-clad-frigate Prince Consort during the late gale represents her as a very bad sea boat. From the weight of her armour she would not rise to the waves, but shipped one "green sea" after another, and the crew were standing on the decks up to their knees in water. The feeling uppermost in the mind of all on board was a wish that they might never be sent to sea in an iron-clad again. The labouring and straining of the ship was separate from, though it may have led to, the springing of the leak.

The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington distributed the titles and certificates recently gained at the Oxford Local Examinations, at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on the 2nd of November. In the course of an animated address he remarked that the number of candidates was falling off. The attendance was small and little interest was apparently taken in the proceedings.

An inquest has been held on the poor man who was killed by the blowing down of the engine-shed at New Cross. Verdict—Accidental death.—*Home News, Nov. 3.*

A fearful gale broke over London on Oct 29. It became higher during the night, and continued to blow in heavy gusts, accompanied by rain, during the whole of the two following days. In the south-west and north-east broken tiles, chimney-pots and cowls strewed the streets and roads, and a number of persons were injured by their fall. The most serious accident which occurred took place at the New-cross station of the South Coast Railway, where one of the large engine-sheds in the neighbourhood of Hatcham-park. In one of these sheds about dozen men were working. There were also four or five engines getting up steam, two of them being ready to go out, when, without the slightest warning, the wind rushed at the lower end of the shed with terrific force, and, there being no vent for it, it first blew off the roof notwithstanding it was braced with heavy iron girders, and then threw down one side of the building which might, perhaps, be 50 or 60 yards in length. The side which was blown out fell across the rails of the Croydon line completely blocking them with a mass of bricks and rubbish. The men fled for their lives but one was killed on the spot and three were severely; and, it is feared, fatally injured. The same blast of wind which levelled the engine-road at New Cross also unroofed three houses at the end of the Old Kent-road. One or two passengers in the streets just avoided being buried under about a couple of tons of bricks which fell on the pavement. On the opposite side of the road a tailor was sitting with four other men working, when the whole of the upper part of the house was blown away, and a pile of chimneys falling smashed the rafters, which fell upon one of the men, and inflicted such severe injuries as to render his recovery doubtful. At the same time all the furniture in the room was destroyed. The tailor himself had a narrow escape. He was sitting by the side of the man who was nearly killed, but happening to look out of the window and seeing the slates from the roof flying very freely, he left the room to warn his wife to take the children into the house, when at that moment the stack of chimneys fell. The large forest trees in Hyde, St. James', and the Green Parks were much damaged, and in Victoria and Battersea Parks the damage is very great. The wind tore away the wires belonging to the London District Telegraph Company, which extended from Bartholomew-lane, Bank, to the Old Jewry. The crash occasioned by the snapping of the wires resembled that of an explosion of gas, and created considerable alarm. The up-traffic of the river steamboats on the ebb tide was considerably impeded by the violence of the storm. Off Rotherhithe, a large barge having struck against a tier of vessels the mooring gave way, and the tiers drifted against another tier, causing extensive damage, and a considersble time elapsed before the vessels were separated. A fine bark nearly abreast of the London Dock was taken by a sudden squall of wind, and immediately went over on her beam ends. The occurrence created a tremendous excitement in the Pool. She gradually filled with water, and is greatly damaged. This hurricane was not confined to London. Accounts have been received of similar calamities from Liverpool, Cardiff, Portsmouth, Chatham, Dublin, Edinburgh, and many other places. In some places, the gale was accompanied by thunder and lightning, hail and rain. Most of the shipping in the docks in London were driven from their moorings, and suffered severe damage. At Chatham, a fine elm tree, the growth of upwards of a century, was broken off at the trunk. At Rochester, a portion of the roof of a church was blown off. The heavy rains have caused the rivers Derwent and Rye to rise rapidly, and the farmers in that neighbourhood dread a flood. There is snow on the Moors. At Carlisle the rivers are in high flood, and the low lying houses are inundated. The storm appears to have visited every part of Ireland, hurling slates off houses, demolishing chimneys and windows, and lifting children off their feet. In Dublin great alarm was felt for the safety of her Majesty's iron-clad ship, the Prince Consort, which. having sprung a leak mid-channel, was saved from sinking only by the great exertions of the officers and crew. She was caught in the gale, and the pumps were at work all night. The water was about seven feet in depth in the hold. In the captain's cabin, the wardroom, and storeroom, it was ankle-deep. There were no means of escape for the water, as the scuppers at the openings were below the water's edge. The water was also nearly up to the fires. Fortunately a fishing smack from Howth boarded her, and the master piloted the ship into Kingston. Even then she parted with me cable, but was enabled finally to ride at anchor.—*Id.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(*Globe Nov. 3.*)

FRANCE.

(By telegram through Mr. Reuter's office.)

Paris, Nov. 2.

The *Pays* of this evening publishes an article treating of the suppositions current concerning the Emperor's speech at the forthcoming opening of the French Chambers.

The writer says:—"We are convinced that the speech will be a solemn sanction and consecration of the policy hitherto pursued—a policy firm and national, as well as prudent and moderate, which, vigilantly guarding the interests and the dignity of France, does not cease to keep in view European order and the benefits of peace."

M. de Morny arrived here yesterday, and enjoys perfect health.

The Pope has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of Pius IX. upon Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne,

M. Drouyn de Lhuys was engaged to-day with the Emperor.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

Athens, Nov. 1.

King George arrived here yesterday at noon, and attended the performance of a *Te Deum* immediately upon his arrival.

All ambassadors of foreign Powers were present at the ceremony.

Great enthusiasm prevailed.

CONVOCATION OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Berlin, Nov. 2.

A royal decree of yesterday summons both Houses of the Prussian Diet to meet on the 9th inst., in accordance with Art. 51 of the Constitution.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF CORFU.

Vienna, Nov. 2.

The *General Correspodenz* of this evening says:—

"Affairs in the East continually seem more threatening. The still unsettled question of the resignation of the Ionian Islands shows the tension prevailing in that quarter. The Ionian Senate, which demurs to granting £10,000 for the Civil List, unites with Greece in protesting against the fortification of Corfu being razed. Several Powers have decidedly shown how little they approve of the important maritime position of Corfu being withdrawn from the immediate influence of England, and the Porte has plainly declared that it considers the measure fraught with danger.' The *General Correspondenz* also denies that the Austrian Government has protested against the insertion of the French despatches of the 20th and 21st June in the official yellow book.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Breslau, Nov. 2.

Intelligence has been received here from Warsaw of the arrival at that city of M. Milontine and four high Russian functionaries, deputed to reorganise the administration upon the Russian provincial model.

The superior of the Augustine Convent, recently occupied by the Russian soldiers, died last night.

Lemberg, Nov. 2.

The infantry of the insurgent corps which crossed the frontier on Friday has withdrawn to Austrian territory before the advancing Russians.

A stronger band of insurgents, on the other hand. entered Volbynia yesterday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*Express, Nov. 3.*)

(Reuter's telegrams.)

AMERICA.

FRESH ADVANCE OF LEES ARMY.

(Per the Africa.)

New York, Oct. 27, 1 p.m.

(By Telegraph to St. John's)

Lee's infantry is reported to have crossed to the north side of the Rapphannock on Saturday, repulsing Gregg's Federal cavalry with heavy loss. After a slight engagement with two Federal infantry brigades, the Confederates then passed forward to Beaton station, where they again attacked the Federal Cavalry, with what result is not known.

Lee occupies a line with his left resting near Beverley Ford, Crossing the railroad near Beaton Station, and extending towards Stafford Courthouse. The object of this movement is unknown.

The remainder of General Longstreet's corps has reinforced General Bragg.

Another Confederate incursion into Kentucky is reported.

The steamers Canada and City of Cork passed Cape Race on the 26th instant.

Gold 49½ per cent. premium. Money easy.

New York, Oct. 26, 3 p.m.

(By Telegraph to *St. John's.*)

General Grant has arrived at Chattanooga.

Breckenridge and Hindman's Confederate divisions have been withdrawn from the Federal frontier at Chattanooga, and are moving in force upon the Federal left

It is rumoured that the Federals have made an attack upon the rear of the Confederate positions at Rome aud Atlanta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 26, 3 p.m.

(By Telegraph to St. John's)

Money tight. Gold 49 per cent. premium. The rise in gold is caused by the news of Lee's advance. Exchange on London: Banker's bills, 165. Stocks steady. New York Centrals, 138¼; Illinois, 125¾; Erie, 110¼; Six per Cent. United State Bonds. 108½ Cotton in limited demand. Midland Upland, 84c. Flour 20c. higher, and advancing. Wheat, 5c. higher. Corn, 3c. higher; good inquiry. Provisions quiet. Coffee steady. Molasses very firm. Petroleum steady: Crude, 30c. to 31c.; refiued, 49c. to 50c.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—DEFEATS OF THE RUSSIANS

Cracow, Nov. 2.

The Russians were defeated by the insurgents under Bosak on the 28th October, between Chmiebrik and Kielce.

Wierzbicki had an engagement with the Russians on the 26th October, at Goscieranow, in the palatinate of Lublin, which terminated to his advantage.

Many engagements have taken place in the district of Opoczno, palatinate of Radom.

Letters received here from Warsaw to the 28th October announced that the Russians continue to make numerous arrests during the night. The prisoners are taken to the citadel.

During the day the soldiers arrest and search the passengers in the streets; women who wear mourning are arrested in the streets and conducted to the barracks.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The Emperor will open the session of the legislatur for 1864 in person. His Majesty will receive the oath of several Senators and members of the Corps Legislatifs

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 2, Evening.

Senior Rios Rosas will be the ministerial candid at for the presidency of the Congress.

ENGLAND AND POLAND.

A telegram in the *Nord* from Berlin says:—"Intelligence has just been received here that the English note was delivered at St. Petersburg on the 26th of October. The Russian cabinet appears to be satisfied with it. The diplomatic correspondence correspondence with England is regarded at St. Petersburg as definitively concluded."

The *Nord*, commenting on the above, says:—"The agreement between France, England, and Austria may be regarded as broken, and the common action between these three powers ceases. Whilst the English government puts an end to the correspondence opened with Russia upon the affairs of Poland, the cabinets of Paris and Vienna continue to consult on the ulterior steps to be taken jointly in relation to the Russian government."

PRUSSIA.

The result of the elections in Prussia has not had the effect of convincing the King. In a public festival which had just taken place at Madgeburg, his Majesty pronounced the following words:

I feel the crushing weight of the struggle which God has imposed upon me, but I know also that my duty to my people aud to the crown of Hohenzollern, which has been transmitted to me as a heritage, is to sustain it to the end. Let what may happen, I will persist without flinching in what I have considered necessary for the welfare and independence of the country.

The members of the Zollverein are to meet in a general conference at Berlin in a few days to pronounce on a new customs' tariff, submitted to them by the Prussian government. That tariff has been drawn up according to the stipulations of the Franco-Prussian treaty of commerce; its adoption would involve the definitive adoption of that treaty, and, as a conseqence, the maintenance of the Zollverein just as its rejection would lead to the non-acceptance of the treaty and the dissolution of the German customs' union. The deliberations, therefore, which are about to open at Berlin present a considerable interest.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Lucknow Prize Money.—A notice from the India-office appears in the 'Gazette' of October 30 that the prize rolls of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the A company 3rd battalion Madras Artillery (now A battery 23rd brigade Royal Artillery) entitled to Lucknow prize-money, have been received at that office. Payment of these shares will be made at the office, on and after Monday, the 2nd November, between the hours of 11 and 3. Notice is also given from the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, that prize-rolls of the unclaimed shares of officers and men of the following corps have now been received from India, and the shares are in course of distribution at that hospital, viz:—2nd Dragoon Guards, 2nd Battalion Military Train, 64th, 78th, 84th, and 93rd Regiments of Foot.

Arrivals Reported.

Lieut. E. Kerrick.................... Staff Corps.
Ensign R. Hennell .... Infantry.
Lieut. A. T. Spens .... Staff Corps.

Extension of Leave Granted.

Lieut. E. S. Walcott .... Infantry 6 mo.

Permitted to Return to Duty.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Stanley ...... 5th N. I.
Lieut. C. M. Ducat .... Staff Corps.

Arrivals from Bombay.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
Oct. 17	Feronia	——	Liverpool.
	Venus	Esson	Do.
	Henry Moore	——	Do.
19	Robert Aitson	Russell	Do.
20	Fleur de Lis	Taylor	Do.
	South	——	Do.
	Laughing Water	Allan	Do.
26	Rhea Sylvia	Evans	Do.
	Scotland	Campbell	Do.

Departures for Bombay.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Oct. 16	Aremdel	Dixon	Liverpool.
17	Assaye	Thomas	Plymouth.
	Shannon	Dunbar	Liverpool.
18	Frenchman	Galloway	Do.
25	The Tweed	Stewart	Gravesend.
29	Lillies	Bell	Liverpool.

Vessels Spoken With.

Campbell, Kurrachee to London, Sept. 5, lat. 35 S., long. 18 E.

Conway, Bombay to London, Aug. 31, lat. 26.57 S., long. 52.2 E.

Harriet Boyd, London to Bombay, Sept. 16, lat. 9 N., long. 25 W.

Minister, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 5, lat. 35 S., long. 18 E.

Peter Maxwell, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 29, lat. 35 S., long. 22 E.

Punjab, Kurrachee to London, Aug. 4, lat. 29 S., long 42 E.

Scotland, Bombay to London, Sept. 14, lat. 35 S. long. 16 E.

Sir C. Napier, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 15, lat. 36 S., long. 19 E.

Radnagore, Liverpool to Bombay, Sept. 11.

Trenton, Liverpool to Bombay, Sept. 14, lat. 11 N., long. 25 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

Calcutta	Sept. 23	Received via Marseilles. Oct. 29.	Received via Southampton. Nov. 2.
Madras	" 28		
Bombay	" 29		
Burmah	" 12		
China	" 11		
Ceylon	" 30		

LOCAL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per Steamer *Tilly*, will be closed this day, the 27th instant at, 9 o'clock a.m.

Yesterday at about half-past four p.m.; a Mahomedan butler, named Sakoo, who was going in a tony to seek an engagement with some of the European passengers which had arrived by the English Mail, was drowned by the capsizing of the tony, alongside of the Mail Steamer.

Captain Ewen Grant, H. M.'s 3rd Regiment N.I., is appointed to act as Presidency Paymaster, vice Lieut. Col. D'Oyly Compton.

Mr. Henry Gamble, is confirmed in the appointment as Deputy Registrar at the Original Side of the High Court, in succession to Mr. John Marriott, resigned.

Major T. Candy, of the Bombay Invalid Establishment, is appointed to the duty of classifying the Records of Government in this Presidency.

Sir William Devison, (the Governor, of Madras) and suite, left Madras by the steamer *Arracan*, yerterday, for Calcutta, where he assumes the office of Governor General until the arrival or appointment of a successor.

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The Christy's Minstrels, punctual to the time mentioned in their bills, gave their last but one performanne in the Town Hall last evening, to a large attendance, and with perfect success. It would be invidious to particularize any one portion of the performance to the exclusion of another, where all so richly deserved and received applause, and whether we note the individual song or the combined harmony of the whole, whether we touch upon the violin playing of one or the tambourine touches of another, whether we alluded to the agility of Bones, or to the deep Bass of Rayner, or the falsetto of Collins; whether we speak of Brown's nervous Cure, or the pathos of Castor, in short, whether we notice any portion of the entire performance, we are constrained to own the enjoyment of a pleasant and very entertaining evening; and we can only add that those who have not had the pleasure of hearing this really talented Company, are little aware of the treat they have lost. The Minstrels perform for the last time to night at the Grant Road Theatre. and we can safely promise all desirous to hear them, the enjoyment of some of the most exquisite Music that has yet been offered for the delectation of the Bombay public.

The last performance of those celebrated *artistes* will take place this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. J. W. Smith, the indefatigable director, when a most attractive programme is announced.

Mortuary Report.—The official return for the week ending on Wednesday, the 25th instant, shows the total number of deaths to be 314, being 13 less than the total of the preceding week. Cholera has abated very much but the mortality from fever continues rather heavy. On the whole the public health is in a more satisfactory state.

The casualties are thus classified:—

Europeans:	
Cholera	1
Fevers	0
Other diseases	3
Accident	1
Indo-Europeans:	
Cholera	0
Fevers	0
Other diseases	0
Accident	0
Hindoos:	
Cholera	13
Small-pox	3
Fevers	134
Measles	0
Other diseases	54
Accident & violence	4
Mussulmans:	
Cholera	2
Small-pox	0
Measles	0
Fevers	52
Other diseases	14
Accident	1
Parsees:	
Cholera	3
Small-pox	0
Measles	0
Fevers	1
Other diseases	12
Accident	0
Jews:	
Cholera	0
Fevers	0
Other diseases	0
Native-Christians:	
Cholera	2
Small-pox	0
Fevers	5
Other diseases	4
Negro Africans:	
Cholera	0
Small-pox	0
Fevers	2
Other diseases	2
Unknown Races:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
Accident	0

Summery of Chief Diseases.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	21	19	Nervous system	11	14
Small-pox	3	1	Respiratory system	18	24
Measles	0	1	Alimentary system	29	31
Fevers	194	137	Cachexy	21	21

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

322 Babool Ramjee Mistree *vs.* Chimabai widow (Part heard.)

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

543 Dhunjeebhoy Jehangeer and others *vs.* Shah Jetha Sewjee.

557 Memon Noor Mahomed Ebrahim *vs.* Hajee Sheriff Hassan Mahommed.

570 Nowrojee Furdoonjee Exr. &c. *vs.* Succaram Ramchundra.

571 The same *vs.* Ballajee Wisswanath.

572 The same *vs.* Sewdeen Chotooram.

573 Bhowan Bhojoo *vs.* Nuthoo Purshotum.

574 Sutia widow and Executrix &c. *vs.* Khuma Vuckta.

575 Luckmidass Khimjee *vs.* Muddonjee Nanjee.

576 Hurryvullubdass Culliandass *vs.* Cummoo Yacoob.

579 Maneck Moroba *vs.* Dadajee Habajee.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing.

569 Fazul Habibbhoy *vs.* Thucker Ludhabhoy Nathoo.

578 C. J. Robinson *vs.* Rahimbha Russoolbhai.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

306 Govind Pandoorung *vs.* Moroba Ramchunder and others. (Part heard.)

342 Sorabjee Rustomjee *vs.* Mahomed Ebrahim Nowrungay.

343 The same *vs.* Ebrahim Meya bin Fuzloodeen Nowrungay.

344 Shah Vundravundass Jumnadass *vs.* Mahomed Ebrahim Nowrungay.

345 The same *vs.* The same.

346 The same *vs.* The same.

H. Gamble, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 26th November. 1863.

Cause for hearing this day.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Couch.)

Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccondjee and others for heariug. (Part heard.)

G. Taylor, Registrar in Equity.
26th November 1863.

BENGAL.

The Rev. R. Bion.—We regret to have to announce that ill health compels the Rev. Mr. Bion, for many years a Missionary in these parts, to leave his field of labour. He is about to re-visit Europe where, we hope, his health will be speedily re-established. Mr. Bion has, for the last seventeen years, devoted his energies to the propagation of the Gospel in the extensive districts of Dacca, Tipperah, Sylhet, Mymensing and Pubna. The exposure consequent on extensive itineracies, at almost all seasons of the year, in districts where swamps, jungles and large rivers abound, has at last undermined a naturally strong constitution, and a temporary residence in his native land has been deemed advisable. Of the good that his devotion to his work has produced, there can be no doubt. It is impossible that the steady, systematic assaults that have been made on the strongholds of idolatry and superstition in these parts, should have been without effect; and could point to many indications of the growing enlightenment on religious questions that has become a notable feature among the people of Eastern Bengal. The country, therefore, can ill spare Mr. Bion's missionary services; but as we hope that the contemplated sojourn in a European climate will restore his declining physical vigour, and fit him for a renewal of the work to which his life is devoted, we wish him and his family a prosperous voyage, and a happy time of it among his native Alps.—*Dacca News, Nov.* 14.

Dacca and the Exhibition.—Our last issue contained a list of prizes offered by Khajeh Abdool Gunny, for certain cattle and produce to be sent from Dacca and Backergunge to the Calcutta Exhibition. There was a mistake, however, in the list, which we hasten to correct. It offered a prize of Rs. 100 for, one seer of the best Aumun rice exhibited from the Backergunge district. According to the rules laid down for the guidance of the Exhibition, no supply of less than five maunds can be received, although one seer taken out of it will be enough for exhibition.

But while feeling thankful for the list with which we are favoured, we regret that a copy of the proceedings was not sent to us. We regret this, because we have a suspicion that the Committee, at all events the majority of them, have not shown the interest they were expected to take in the matter of the Exhibition. The only working members appear to be the Commissioner and the Collector, both of whom are members ex-officio, and Mr. Wise. Khajeh Abdool Gunny has liberally come forward with his money; but what have Baboos, Juggernath Dutt and Kalinarain Chowdry done? And have they and Mr. Gregg of Naraingunge attended any of the meetings, or done any thing to further the object of the Exhibition? We ask these questions because we begin to fear that Dacca will be disgraced. Have any arangements been made—we do not ask if any are to be made,—to furnish the Exhibition with specimens of the abounding produce of the district?—*Id.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA.

The Rev. Mr. Corbyn introduced some aborigines of the Andaman Islands, and gave an interesting account of these people, with a short narrative of the circumstances which have led to the establishment of a friendly feeling between them and the settlers.

Thanks were unanimously voted to Rev. Corbyn for his interesting account of the Aborigines of the Andaman Islands.

After a few preliminary remarks on the ethnology of the Andamanese, Mr. Blanford stated that he was doubtful whether the intercourse opened will tend eventually to the civilization of the natives of the Andamans. He stated that the history of the New Zealanders and other barbarous people in Australia and America sufficiently warrants us to assume the broad fact that when two different races in very different states of civilization come in contact with one another, the more powerful race exterminates the less powerful, and that civilization to be permanent must be attained by gradual steps and mainly be developed from within, foreign influence being but a secondary agent.

Mr. Cowell could not concur in the opinion of Mr. Blanford; on the contrary he believed that history generally, bears out the fact that nations cannot rise in civilization without an influence *ab extra.* He quoted some instances from ancient history in support of this view.

The President remarked that without entering into the abstract question raised by Mr. Blanford it might perhaps be doubted if the facts cited by him fully warranted in their entirety the conclusions at which he had arrived.

No doubt it was unfortunately true that in the majority of cases in which a race of high civilization had come into contract with another of a very inferior civilization the result had been fatal to the latter. It was unnecessary here to discuss the causes which had contributed to produce this effect. The President, however, would call the attention of the meeting to one instance which he believed proved at least that an exception might exist to the general rule. The Laps whom Mr. Blanford had cited as forming a part of the same brachy-cephalic family to which the Andamanese belonged, had been for some time (for more at least than a century and a half) in contact on either side with Swedish and Russian civilization, and however it might be the fashion to decry the character of the latter, there could in reality be no doubt that it was civilization of the highest order, especially in that part of Russia which bordered on the territory of the Laps.

Now, the result had certainly not been in this case the extermination of the Laps; indeed, though not speaking on accurate information, the President believed that the Laps had neither diminished in numbers nor deteriorated in condition since the commencement of the last century.

But whatever might be the opinion of the meeting on the merits of Mr. Blanford's general proposition it was important to remember that in the present case the question was not whether or not we should leave the Andamanese alone, for the commencement of our intercourse with them was unavoidable. These islands lie in the very track of a very important and daily increasing line of commerce. They contain what are in reality the only harbours of refuge within the Bay of Bengal. It had been already constantly pressed upon Government that it was their duty for the protection of these our subjects, and those of other nations trading in these seas to reclaim these Islands now abandoned to a barbarous and hostile population. No doubt these considerations have sooner or later made interference inevitable. The establishment of a penal colony which the necessities of jail discipline in India had compelled government to form, only hastened the event.

It was beyond denial that the commencement of such an intercourse with this uncivilized race involved grave moral responsibilities, and these could not be approached without anxious consideration.

But the question was not now, whether this intercourse should be commenced at all, but by what means and in what manner it could be most humanely and successfully commenced.

So far as they had gone, Mr. Corbyn's endeavours had been unusually happy, and promised most favorably for the future. No doubt further efforts would be made in the same direction, and it was to be hoped with the same prosperous result. It might indeed be otherwise, but at any rate it was the duty of the more civilized race to omit no effort to avoid the evils which had hitherto resulted from its contact with those of the lower grades of civilization, and the meeting would doubtless consider that Mr. Corbyn was entitled to all praise for the patience, tact, and humanity which had hitherto distinguished his efforts to reclaim and civilize the Andamanese.—*Englishman, Nov.* 17.

OOTACAMUND.

Official.—We are glad to learn that Mr. W. G. McIvor, the gentleman who has done so much in bringing the Chinchona to perfection in India, has been granted first class horse allowance at the rate of 3 rupees a day, or 90 rupees a month, the same to take effect from the date of organizing the Chinchona plantations on these hills. There is also a probability we are told, of Mr. McIvor being placed on a salary of 400 Rupees a month, from the first of January next. Why should Mr. McIvor receive less remuneration than Dr. Anderson a man who has done nothing compared with what Mr. McIvor has accomplished? Is caste or class feeling carried so far in this country, that it is even allowed to interfere with the claims of a person whose superiority in the department to which he belongs is notorious, and unquestioned? What in fact, would the government have done in introducing the Chinchona plant into India, without the aid of Mr. McIvor? There are only two Chinchona growers in the country; Dr. Anderson and Mr. McIvor. The former has done little, the latter has performed wonders, and yet he is not to be paid as Dr. Anderson is paid, simply because he does not belong to the clique to which all knowledge, ability, and scientific intelligence are supposed to be confined! Has Dr. Anderson had visits from Chinchona growers in other countries, to mark his distinction as the cultivator of a plant which in its oldest habitats is misunderstood, and mismanaged? There is here at present, the chemical examiner of the Netherlands in India, Dr. De Vry. He has come all the way from Java to the Neilgherries. to see and ascertain for himself, as the Queen of Sheba designed when she paid King Solomon a visit, whether the fame of this great Chinchona grower is founded on fact or fiction. From what we have been able to glean, he pronounces the Java system altogether at fault, deplores the scanty allowance given to Mr. McIvor, and is quite in rapture with the success which has attended the cultivation of the Chinchona in Ootacamund. Here is a feather for Mr. McIvor to put in his cap! The trophy is merited, and we have only to hope that Mr. McIvor will not be treated as a Galilæan—a man whose value is appreciated by other and not by his own government.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Nov.* 19.

Sale of Firewood.—A decision was recently given by the Government of Madras on this subject, which we must pronounce as good news to the residents in Ootacamund. The Superintendent of the Government Chinchona plantations called for tenders until the 1st instant, "for the purchase of 2 sholas situated between Snowdon and Dodabet." Some exception we believe was raised by the Forest Department, and on the matter being referred to the Government, the Superintendent was allowed to conclude the sale. The two sholas in question were purchased by Mr. Frend, his tender being the highest, for 5,050 Rupees, or for 1,400 Rupees more than the Deva Shola was sold by the Forest Department on the 20th of March last. We were told frequently that the Forest Department could not offer a monopoly for the sale of firewood in Ootacamund, and the information conveyed to us only required a case such as that which has just transpired, to prove its correctness. What a blessing this decision of the Madras Government will be to the Ootians high and low, rich and poor! for all classes have suffered from the exorbitant price of firewood in proportion to their consumption of the indispensable commodity. There is however another advantage which the decision of the Government has opened out, and this is, that every one possessing wood on private grounds, can fell and offer the same in the local market. Now is the time for capitalists to commence those plantations of the Australian acacia, which, in our issue of the 27th of August last, we pointed out would be highly remunerative, An Austrilian of five years growth, will yield at least one rupee's worth of firewood, so that a hundred thousand reared at an outside expenditure of 20.000 rupees, will return a profit of four hundred per cent! We trust that in the meanwhile, house and land owners in Ootacamund having sholas which have often been looked at as "encumbering the ground" will submit them at once to the leveling power of the axe, and in this way contribute to the cheapness of fuel in the place.—*Id.*

COLONEL NORTH'S COMMITTEE.

(*Englishman, Nov.* 18*th.*)

Letters received from London by the Bombay mail, which arrived yesterday, state that Colonel North's Committee for bringing the case of the Indian officers before Parliament had brought its labor to a close, but that the Royal Commission was "sitting still." Whether or not this latter expression is intended to convey the idea of the Commission's making little or no progress we cannot pretend to say; but it is not very likely that the members would remain in town working at the dry details of its enquiries when all the rest of the world was on the moors, or amusing itself somewhere else out of London. When we announce that Colonel North's Committee has closed its labors, we by no means intend to convey the idea that its work is done, which is far from being the case; but what is meant is that it has "made out its case," as the lawyers would say, and prepared it for submission to the British Parliament and nation. And here we would again remind the officers of the late Company's armies that the task which has just been completed for them is but the first and the least costly part of the agitation which has been raised in their favor, seeing that it has been, for the most part, performed, without any remuneration, by Colonel North and his colleagues; whereas the expensive part of the movement has yet to come. When Parliament meets in the commencement of the coming year, every person at all acquainted with parliamentary proceedings, knows perfectly well that no business can be brought before, and carried through, the Houses of Parliament, without an enevitable and a very considerable outlay of money; and this being the case, we would again urgently repre-

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sent to the Indian officers of the three Presidencies the absolute necessity of their coming forward promptly and liberally, if they would save their dearest interests from ruin, and creditably support and fortify those who, in their cause, have done for nothing all that could be so done, and only require funds to carry on their work to a most successful and beneficial conclusion. There is still plenty of time, and much money is not required from any one, if all concerned will join. The movement and the contributions that may be given are strictly constitutional and in accordance with discipline; the Company's officers have still got numbers of friends and supporters in both Houses of Parliament, and throughout the country; and if their case is well put before both Houses, and backed by the public press, there is no saying to what extent redress and compensation may be granted to them for the ruin to their prospects, and the pecuniary losses, which they have suffered from annihilation of the Company's Government and armies. Lieutenant Colonel Nuthall is, as we advertised, collecting subscriptions in this Presidency; and we would urge upon the Bengal officers to "subscribe, subscribe." whilst there is yet time, and whilst their brother officers in Madras and Bombay are manfully coming forward to the good cause. Parliament will probably meet in February, and then money must be forthcoming.

CAPE.

FAILURE OF BAINES' AND CHAPMAN'S EXPEDITION.

By the kindness of Mrs. Chapman, we have been favoured with the latest news received from her husband, in a letter dated the 7th July, from a place called Olifants fountain, somewhere between the Matabele country and Otjimbinque. The expedition to the Zambezi had turned out a complete failure. The last definite news received from Messrs. Baines and Chapman, it will be remembered, reported that they had reached the Victoria Falls; that they were there busily engaged in constructing and putting together their boats, and making other preparations for descending the river to the East Coast. Had they succeeded in their object, their feat would have been recorded as only if even inferior to Livingstone's solitary journey across the continent. And yet, although defeated before they achieved all they had intended, they have only been driven back after all the great physical and geographical difficulties had been surmounted with an energy, a daring, and devotion worthy of a more successful issue. No privations, toils, or dangers daunted them. It was only when disease had wasted their strength, when the lung-sickness had carried off many of their cattle, and a peculiar distemper had destroyed almost all their horses and dogs, that they seem to have resolved to retrace their steps, or rather to strike across the country and regain the West Coast by the most direct route. Mr. Chapman's letter is short and vague; but we are inclined to think that this was the case from the last and most melancholy fact communicated—that eighteen of their servants (natives) had been murdered by the Matabele warriors, whose country they crossed probably on their return. From this, it would appear that after striking the Zambezi at the Falls, and there completing their preparations they had descended the river for some distance, and before putting back had to suffer more than they had done before, from the treacherous Moselekatse and his savage warriors. It appears that Mr. Henry Chapman, after meeting his brother and Mr. Baines at the Falls had proceeded further on a trading expedition, but it is not said in what direction. Messrs. Baines, James Chapman, and Barry, after all these losses and disasters, had fortunately reached the place from which this last letter was written, and forwarded by a missionary, who was proceeding into the colony. Olifants fountain, if we can trust the rough maps of that part of the country, is about 200 miles from Otjimbinque; but the whole country between is at present in a most unsettled state, owing to the late disturbances and battles between the Hottentots and Damaras. The former, it is known, are infuriated against Andersson and all other Europeans, believing that they owed their late disgraceful defeat more to the interference and assistance of the Europeans than to the bravery of the Damaras. They have even threatened to attack Andersson and his party at Otjimbinque. He is quite ready to receive them; but it may fare worse with Baines, Chapman, and Barry, if they should be attacked alone in a hostile country, without servants, cattle, or horses, their means all exhausted, and their strength wasted by long travel and frequent attacks of disease.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the next arrival from Walwich Bay may bring us news that they had safely reached that place. In that case we may expect full and graphic details and sketches from Mr. Baines in his own inimitable style.—*South African Advertiser and* [illegible] *Sept. 23.*

ST. HELENA.

The *Anna Catherina* (Messrs. Poppe & Co., agents) has now been placed on the St. Helena trade, and arrived yesterday from that island with news to the 28th August,—eight days later than the *Vanderbilt* brought us.

The following are extracts from the paper received :—

THE "ALABAMA" BOARDING THE "HAVELOCK."

St. Helena, 6th August, 1863.

Captain Gandy, commanding the ship *Havelock* of and for Liverpool from Bombay, arrived here this morning, reported that late last month he saw off the Cape of Good Hope about 4 miles from the land a steamer of war, (brig rigged) which appeared to be bound in here. A few days after, viz. 26th July, in the afternoon, about 140 miles west of the Cape, he saw another steamer of war, of which he took no notice, when she displayed the American flag, which he also disregarded, whereupon the steamer fired a shot across the *Havelock's* bows and then replaced the flag with that of the Confederate, shortly afterwards an armed boat in charge of a lieutenant (Evans) boarded the *Havelock*, and who behaved politely; the Captain inviting him to take a little brandy and water, of which he readily partook, then entered into a little conversation with him, when he informed Captain Gandy that the vessel was the Confederate steamer of war, *Alabama*, then from Rabia in the Brazils. The Lieutenant made inquiries also if we had seen another steamer of which being answered in the affirmative and her description given, the Lieutenant said that it was his consort the, *Georgia*, and then asked Captain Gandy to take on board as passengers and to convey to St. Helena 22 persons (among whom were two American consuls), and on being told that he had no accommodation for them, the matter was not pressed. The Lieutenant offered Captain Gandy any supplies that he might stand in need of (should they be on board), but the proffer was politely declined. The Lieutenant also said that they had on the cruize sent to England in a British vessel, called the *Edith Burns*, some ladies and children, passengers who had been taken in an American vessel, and at this time requested to see the ship's papers, her cargo, &c., whereupon Captain Gandy hesitated, replying that the Confederate was not the flag of an acknowledged nation, and pointed to his British ensign then flying, adding that "he was coming it too strong," on which the Lieutenant did not press his wish; but Captain Gandy politely said that out of compliment to his Commander he would show them—and on producing them the Lieutenant scarcely took a glimpse. On quitting the vessel the *Havelock* gave the usual "three cheers," which were responded to. The boat's crew of the *Alabama* informed the crew of the *Havelock* that she was last from Mauritius, but this assertion was considered untrue. It was understood that both Confederates were bound into the Cape of Good Hope. The *Alabama* was commanded by Semmes, and the *Georgia* by Maury.—*Id.*

M. DE LAMARTINE.

(*London Review, Oct. 17.*)

The pressing necessities of M. de Lamartine have compelled him once more to appeal to the public for assistance. It is the same Crispin who is here again; but, for the nonce, the poet seems desirous of probing English pocket. In an elaborate advertisement this week inserted in the daily papers, we are told that unless a certain sum of money can be raised by a certain time, the estates belonging to M. de Lamartine must be sold by public auction. To obviate this disagreeable culmination of a brilliant and reputable career, M. de Lamartine asks subscriptions to the last and completest edition of his works. Seventeen guineas a set is the price to *abonnes*, and cheques for that sum may be forwarded to his agent in Jermyn-street, who, with somewhat excessive anxiety to raise funds for his client, announces his willingness to receive even "postage stamps for the poet." All this we can but regard as extremely painful and undignified. *Prima facie* there is, of course, no harm in an author subscribing his own work: even subscribing them vicariously every time his publisher has a new book ready for the press. Hogarth, too, propounded a cunning scheme for bringing his pictures to the hammer; and Sir Walter Scott, in an infelicitous moment of aberration, became his own bookseller. But M. de Lamartine's *abonnements* have been going on too long, and have been too often repeated. From the existing Government in France, from which he has somewhat grandiloquently professed his determination to accept nothing, he has more than once obtained an authorization to hold a lottery or raffle, for the purpose of getting his "complete edition" off his hands. The French newspapers have for years been deluged with advertisements in the largest type, setting forth the advantages offered by "the Lottery of St. Point." Recently the additional bait of the poet's autograph, in exchange for every order (accompanied by a remittance) of the "complete edition" has been thrown out. The apology for this obviously indecent mode of procedure is always the same. The integrity of M. de Lamartine's ancestral estates is continually menaced. The notary and the attorney are always lying in wait with writs, distraints, and other unpleasant processes. Then the poet is described as having discharged all his servants; and we are called upon to contemplate him, aged and penniless, sitting among his shattered Penates.

Balisarius, blind and destitute, tendering his hand for an obolus, after conquering half a continent, is a sufficiently pitiable spectacle in romance, but matter-of-fact historians have thrown grave doubts on the story both of the blindness and the destitution of Justinian's general. In like manner the French public have come to shake their heads in a very ominous manner at the oft-iterated tale of M. de Lamartine's difficulties. They ask, not unnaturally, why the poet does not get rid, for good and all, of the estates which are manifestly a burden to him, pay whatever dividend may then become available for his creditors, and settle down comfortably on the pension which the Chief of the State would be only too happy to accord to him? In our own country the speculative mendicity of this very eminent and embarrassed man might give rise to even harsher comments. To be able to issue a "complete edition," comprising forty or fifty volumes, argues the possession of some capital, or, at least, of some credit with the printer and the paper-maker. Mr. Bohn will tell us that to keep a heavy amount of back-stock ware housed is no joke. Advertisements, too, cost money; and when we see M. de Lamartine and his difficulties so extensively and so persistently paraded, it is difficult to banish the suspicion that some shrewd *libraire editeur* is either "standing in" with the poet, or trading, for a consideration, on his name. The transaction, indeed, is fast becoming a scandal, and ought to cease. The very high literary qualities of Alphonse de Lamartine, his amiable disposition and blameless character, are known to all Europe. As a poet, his melodious numbers have won universal admiration. "Jocelyn" and the "Meditations" can never rank with the burning verses of Victor Hugo; but M. de Lamartine has never written an impure line, or inculcated a mischievous thought, which is more than can be said for his gifted contemporary. Yet, in so far as regards personal dignity and manliness of deportment, the author of "Notre Dame de Paris" is far in advance of the historian of the Girondins. Victor Hugo has been poorer than Lamartine can ever be, but he has disdained to crave alms. He has been exiled; he has been proscribed; the legitimate revenue he derived from the performance of his dramas in France has been suppressed, either through a direct prohibition on the part of the Government, or through the pusillanimity of managers fearful of offending the ruling powers. Like Dante, he has been a proscribed and hunted man "Thou shalt prove," wrote the immortal Florentine, "how salt is the taste of the bread of others, and how hard is the road going up and down the stairs of the stranger." But Dante never realised, in his own person, the image he has so touchingly pourtrayed of a "man stripping himself of all shame, and, trembling in his very vitals, placing himself in the public way and stretching out his hand for charity."

The French people are justly proud of M. de Lamartine as a poet, and they gladly recognise the integrity and single-mindedness which marked his brief career as a statesman. But most intelligent Frenchmen are alive to the painful fact that the accomplished sentimentalist and ex member of the Provisional Government is singularly deficient in muscle of mind and in self-respect. They are sick of this eternal sending round a new hat, and rattling of the begging box. A quarter of a century since the talented and unhappy Benjamin Robert Haydon exhibited a similar example of importunity. The literary journals were periodically supplied with paragraphs dilating upon "Mr. Haydon's difficulties." It was not that he was very idle, or very improvident, or very dishonest, but he was destitute of the shuddering sense of shame so vividly pictured by Dante. The mental epidermis of M. de Lamartine seems as dense. He is, apparently unable to discern the indecorum and incongruity of a man presenting piteous appeals for pecuniary relief in order to preserve his ancestral estates. He resembles the mendicant mentioned by Smith the engraver who was accustomed to pursue his vocation on horseback, and proclaimed, with a voice like the sound of a trumpet, that he could not eat cold veal. M. de Lamartine is stricken in years, and has done enough for literary fame. His political hands are clean, and he could, without derogating one iota from his republican dignity, accept a handsome annuity from the sovereign who, in this case, would only be the exponent of the unanimous wishes of the French people. There are plenty of precedents for such a condescension. Doctor Johnson had said some very hard things about Lord Bute; but he could afford to smile at those who twitted him with apostacy when he accepted three hundred a year from George III.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, Napean Road, Malabar Hill, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carved Furniture, &c. &c., of G. S. Judge, Esq., the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, best plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, a set of Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Cutlery, Round, Dining, Side and Drawing Room Tables, Pier Tables with Marble Slab, Wash-hand and Dressing Tables, Lady's Writing Desk, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, Arm and without Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe Camp and Baby's Cots, Four-post Bedstead, Hat and Gown Stands, Sideboard, Chiffonier, a sweet-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, a good Walnut-wood Piano, by Rust, Bagatelle Table, Cheval Glasses, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, a two-light Lustre, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense Room furniture, Books, &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Piece Goods, &c. &c.

A few Dozens English Bottled Sherry.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Set of new best Plated Double Harness, made expressly to order, and cost £60, will be sold for much less. The purchaser having left Bombay.

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.

Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts Rs. 21 and 27-8 per dozen.

Port, of very superior quality, quarts and pints Rs. 22 and 12 per dozen.

Brandy, "Martell's" quarts Rs. 27 per dozen.

London Stout, of the very best quality, at Rs. 3-8 per doz.

Bombay, 26th November 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., 50 Dozen Children's Socks, 1 Case Concertinas, of 10 and 20 Keys, 1 Case containing 1 Case Shoe and Hair Brushes, Salad and Castor Oil, Toys, Buggy Whips, a few Cwt. of Tarred Coils, and Sundry other Articles.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE, ALABASTER AND AGATE ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. FRANCIS and Co. have received instructions to dispose of by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 2nd and 3rd December next, at the exhibition Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, next door to Messrs Bennett, and Co.'s Auction Rooms, the selected collection of the most beautiful Italian ornaments in Marble, alabaster, agate and Verde di Prato, consisting of handsome flower Vases, Baskets, Canopies, fruits such as Pears, Apples, Grapes, Animals such as Lions, Cows, Horses, sheep, Dogs and Birds, &c. &c.

The ornaments which are now on view and may be seen daily at the exhibition Rooms between 10 and 5; will be sold to close account.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery by Wm. Mirdlees & Co. of Glasgow, Cherry Brandy and Cherry Cordial in Pints, Sherry by Stewart, in Quarts and Chillingworth's and Sons Crown Sherry, in Cases of 3 dozen each, Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th November 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND PIANOFORTE &c., AT THE SEA SHORE, MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 10th December next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMMSJEE & Co. have instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the residence, Malabar Hill, of W. Johnstone, Esq., (formerly of the Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq.,) the Elegant Household Furniture, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Platedware, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture, all Carved, Well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Conversation Couches, Richly Carved Ottoman, Open-worked Drawing Room, Easy and Pridieu Chairs, Pier, Circular, Card, and Sofa Tables, Screens, Open Carved Sideboards, Whatnots, Teapoys, Ladies Writing Table, one Handsome Gilt Eight Day Clock under Glass Dome, Rich English Carpet and Rugs, Double-branched Wall Shades, one Plated 6 Light double and Single Hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, by "Nash," one First-rate Grand Mahogany Pianoforte, by Broadwood & Sons, Carved flower Stand, Rich Engravings in Mapple and Gilt Frames, two carved large four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and English Toilet Glasses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, with Marble Tops, a large Ice Box, Dispense Articles, Choice plants in Earthen Pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the Property will be on view five days before the day of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Bleached piece goods, Longcloths, Madapolams, T. Cloths, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF CARVED FURNITURE, &c., IN FORT, (NEXT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.)

On THURSDAY, the 3rd December Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Fort, (Next to the Roman Catholic Chapel) all the remaining Carved Furniture, &c., the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee; the same comprises Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Side Board, Cheffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Conversation, Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Hatstands, Cheval Glass, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English Built Buggy by "Wm. Kinross."

One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1863.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

JUST RECEIVED, per Mail Steamer, a fresh supply of—

Turkish Sweetmeat, with Almonds, called Rahat Loncoum, first quality.

Arrived per Mail Steamer from Constantinople, fresh Eleme Figs, of the finest taste and best quality, fruits of this year.

Sultana Raisins, without grains, of the best quality, and of this year. ROSSELET AND Co.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot or PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c., &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Bath, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartout. Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

Hummum Street.

STAMP ENGRAVING.

HAND STAMPS of Brass for ENDORSEMENTS, ACCEPTANCES &c. engraved to order; also Seals, Door-plates, Sepoy's Belts, &c. at a REDUCED MODERATE charge.

23, Apollo Street. S. D'ESPERANCE.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEDOW STREET,

OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,

(*Next door to Henderson & Co.*)

RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—

Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality and latest style, trimmed and untrimmed.

Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skeletons, and Shawl Improvers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandra Coronets, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Rich Silk Parasols.
Black and White Glace Silk.
Flowered French Gauze, for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Colored Kid Gloves.
White, Black and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Wreaths, with Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Boot Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.

Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods, too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, and now on view, the following, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOOD viz.:—

Kid Gloves, very superior.
Ladies' Black and White Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored Glace and Check Silks.
Black and White Glace Silks.
Fancy Silk Robes.
Pink, Blue, White and Black Satin.
White, Black, Blue and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crape, "in all colors."
Colored Muslin Dresses.
Silk Grenadine Dresses.
Black Barege and Mohair.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Riding Belts for Ladies.
White Flowers.
Fine and Coarse Book Muslins.
Plain White Grenadine.
Plain and Striped Black Muslins.
Half Mourning Muslins.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored French Lawns.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlaton.
Black Silk Velvet.

ALSO,

Daily expected, a large and choice assortment of Millinery, &c, per *City of Carlisle* and Overland.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex the Naval Brigade* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware; such as Flower Vases, table Ornaments, &c. &c.

Elegant Frames, for Photographs.
Albums for Carte de Visites.
Violin Bows and Strings.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., in great variety, also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.
Patterns for Embroideries.
Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper, Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver, Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Mouldings for Frames, for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash*.

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.

The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

Abenian, Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

Business Announcements.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemeserry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs	28
Do.	Do. ...... best	"	36
Do.	Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	"	36
Do.	Do. ...... Carpet lined	"	40
Do.	Do. ...... with Hood, best	"	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		"	32
Do.	Do. ...... Do.	"	35
Do.	Do. ...... best	"	38
Do.	Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	"	40
Do.	Do. ...... With Hood, best	"	65
Do.	Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides	"	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs.	8
Do. 8 "	Do.	"	15
Do. 1 "	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	"	14
Do. 8 "	Do. do.	"	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, MalaccaSticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3,3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 8

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... " 14 to 17 0

SAFE with Patent Locks.......Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet — 6 long,	3½ wide,	2¾ deep	......each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½ "	4½ "	3 "	"	20	0
No. 1 — 9 "	5½ "	3½ "	"	21	0
No. 2 — 9½ "	6 "	3¾ "	"	23	0
No. 3 — 10½ "	6 "	4 "	"	25	0
No. 4 — 12 "	7 "	5 "	"	28	0
No. 5 — 13 "	8 "	5½ "	"	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 — 14½ long,	9 wide,	5½ deep	......each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½ "	9½ "	6½ "	"	28	0
No. 3 — 17½ "	10½ "	7½ "	"	33	0
No. 4 — 19 "	12½ "	7½ "	"	39	0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1 — 13½ long,	9½ wide,	8½ deep	......each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16½ "	12½ "	11 "	"	30	0
No. 6 — 23½ "	16½ "	16½ "	"	45	0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16½ long,	12½ wide,	6 deep	......each...Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	"	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	"	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	"	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	"	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	"	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	"	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteek	"	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from......Rs. 15 to	"	30

Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.

Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to " 60

Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter " 25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.

Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	"	30
Master Masons' Apron	"	15
Do. Sash	"	15
Rose Croix Jewels	"	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	"	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	"	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	"	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	"	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	"	14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office ....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight......	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	1⅛d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	1⅝d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	1⅜d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts........................ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain .... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.................... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays....................... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s.	0½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 1d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-66 cts.	"
3 Do. Do. ...	" 2 63	"
On Demand	" 2-58	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	1d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	2s.	0½d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	2s.	0¼d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..................... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 26th November 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rup
" " " " 4 do.	2s.	1⅜d.	do.
" " " " 3 do.	2s.	1¼d.	do.
" " " " 2 do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
" " " " 1 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand...	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		2s.	0¾d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Business Announcements.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

(*Just received*)

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain "
Coffee "
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.

Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni

Box his ars
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil

Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Judged by the immense demand, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in various British Colonies, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A NATIVE MEDICAL MAN IN BOMBAY.

Agiara-lane, Native Town, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent *Cough Lozenges* do in Pulmonary Diseases. I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effect, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.

I remain Sir, yours respectfully,
COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.

T. KEATING, Esq.

Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee by Treacher & Co., Druggists.

Agents.—D. CAFTNER AND Co., Chemists, Meerut; Messrs. Allen, Barnes and Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer, and Simla

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is quite *harmless to Animal Life,* but is unrivalled in destroying Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs,* and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

Sold in Packets, and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Take notice; each genuine packet bears the abovenamed address.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught,* in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,

AND FOR

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds...	£ 280,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.

Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	3
50	33	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company; or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have from the 1st instant been very materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	23	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any port of India on application being made to the Secretary

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th October, 1863.

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